THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,519—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th Dec.	ARABIA	8200	.....	...
23rd ,,	OCEANA	7030	MOLDAVIA	10050
30th ,,	MALOJA	11500	.....	...
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10050
13th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10002
27th ,,	OCEANA	7030	.....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11050
10th ,,	CHINA	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11050
24th ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
9th ,,	ARABIA	8200	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11009
23rd ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
30th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
6th April.	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
13th ,,	MOOLTAN	10050	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11002
27th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
11th ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10050
25th ,,	ARABIA	8200	.....	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 338 or Rs. 527	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the ports, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are Issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. G. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge,
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Lahore	7163	.....	.....	16 Dec.	1912
City of Athens	5594	.....	.....	3 Jan. '12	...
City of Birmingham	7000	.....	23 Dec.	13 Jan.	15 Jan.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	.....	.....	...
City of York	7810	1912	3 Jan.	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	28 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	13 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	...
City of Vienna	4672	...	.....	...	13 Apl.
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7800	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	19 Apl.	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	378	891	429	649
,, London via Marseilles	653	1,041	489	809
,, Liverpool	605	937	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer, Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.

Lhasa ... 2184 Mon. 18th Dec. 11 a.m. ‡ via P. D. & C. M.

Dumra ... 1695 Thurs. 21st Dec. 9 a.m. *C. M.

Linga ... 2184 Fri. 22nd Dec. 6 a.m. † direct.

‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

* Cutch Mandvie.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 21st Dec. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, on Wednesday 20th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3413 tons, on or about 28th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 tons on or about 16th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

16th December, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Dec. 1911
Hoorber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petrisj	16th ,, ,,
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st Feb. ,,
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Feb. ,,
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. ,,
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th ,, ,,
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st April ,,
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th ,, ,,
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May ,,
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th ,, ,,
Cleopatra	4039	.....	1st June ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912
Persia	5895	S. Olimnak	26th Feb. ,,
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. ,,
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April ,,
† Austria	7538	G. Raicich	28th ,, ,,
China	6017	P. Pavlusich	28th May ,,
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June ,,

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 590
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 750
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back ... ,, 903 ,, 1,033*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 525
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 429 to 442†
To London via Trieste and back ... ,, 633 ,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 675
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back ... ,, 835 ,, 953*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	25th Dec. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,

Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

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THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works

is

BRASSO

STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE, PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE ..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE: 16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Malacca	Canton.
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F. M. States)	Hankow
Penang	Bangkok	Yokohama
Pukei	Batavia	Kobe
Kuaping (Perak F. M. S.)	Sourabaya	New York
	Saigon	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months at term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... ,, 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 1.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

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is frequently deterred from carrying a good camera by the weight and bulk of suitable apparatus. In the

GOERZ VEST-POCKET TENAX CAMERA

he will find what he needs. The Camera is so small that it can be carried in the Vest Pocket, as it measures only 3 1-2in. by 2 3-4in. by 1in. and weighs only 13 ozs., but it produces negatives so sharp and clear that they can be enlarged to very considerable dimensions without any perceptible loss of definition. This is because it is fitted with

A GOERZ LENS

and is made throughout by The C. P. Goerz Optical Works, Ltd., whose optical products are world-famous. It is so simple, compact and unobstrusive, yet is made ready for instant use by pressing a spring. For portraits or very remote objects there is a focussing adjustment, and the little pictures it produces are superb. A special feature of the V. P. T. Camera is an automatic Enlarger which can be supplied with it, which will enable pictures 7in. by 5in. to be printed with practically the same ease and facility as direct contact prints.

V. P. T. Camera, improved model fitted with Syntor Lens ... ... Rs. 130
V. P. T. Camera, do. do. fitted with Dagor Lens ... ... Rs. 172
Automatic Daylight Enlarger ... ... Rs. 32

We also stock the Special Film Tenax, Autofok and Manufok Tenax cameras for 1-4 plate pictures which have all the advantages of the popular type of folding hand and stand camera, yet are compact enough to be carried in the pocket.

We shall be pleased to demonstrate the use of above cameras and give advice to intending purchasers and develop first exposures free of charge.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED "SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET "SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD., GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	,, ,,	
Chester	125°	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,	
Monkey	125°	,, ,,	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co., Managers.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CORONATION CHOCOLATES

IN BOXES WITH PORTRAIT OF THEIR MAJESTIES;

tied with Red, White, Blue Ribbon:—

1/2 lb. size box ... ... Re. 1
1 lb. size box ... ... Rs. 2

Also a large selection of CORONATION BOXES having portraits of THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS,

From As. 14 to Rs. 5 per box.

CORONATION BOXES OF CROCKERS, CROWNS, CROWN GEMS, SAILOR KING, ETC.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST NOW READY.

FOR X'MAS SEASON.

THE HOUSE FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES JUST TO HAND.

WALNUTS, soft shell 1st quality.
ALMONDS, soft shell 1st quality.
HAZELNUTS, 1st quality.
CHESTNUTS, fresh and in sound state.
MALAGA RAISINS, for dessert.
SMYRNA FIGS, in 2 1-4 lbs. boxes compressed.

FRUITS IN SYRUP, from the well known House of Cutting Packing Co., California (assorted).

Various other Goods of Stores and Provision from the First Class Houses.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (Claret) the best and genuine at Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTEES & TABLES, of various Designs in large Stock.

Visit at our Stores early at

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co., THE ITALIAN STORES.

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & Co., Experts in Premium Bonds, 10 and 12 Place de la Bourse, Paris, would be glad to learn the present address of their client Captain RAY PENTON (or his legal heirs) for whom they have some good news.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

TO enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay by the Mail Trains, during the Christmas Holidays, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested TO BOOK their seats beforehand, at Colaba Station.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th December, 1911.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the CHIEF ENGINEER, at his Office, Ballard Road, uptill 1 p.m. (S.T.), on THURSDAY, 4th January, 1912, for the supply of about 24,000 tons English, or 28,800 Indian Steam Coal, for the year 1912.

1. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 to accompany the tender.
2. Form of tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Re. 5.
3. The covers to be endorsed "TENDER FOR COAL."
4. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
5. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
6. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited, if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.
7. The Tender must state whether English or Indian Coal is offered, and give the name of the Colliery.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. I. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Dated Bombay, 15th December 1911.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

SMITHY NUTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p.m. (S.T.), on THURSDAY, 4th January, 1912, for the Supply of about 600 tons, South Hetton or Bates Lancashire Smithy Nuts for the year 1912.

1. A deposit of Rs. 250 to accompany the Tender.
2. Form of Tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 2.
3. The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Smithy Nuts."
4. The Lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
5. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
6. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited, if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal instructions of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. I. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Bombay, 15th December, 1911.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER OF ATTORNEY, dated the twenty-fourth day of February, 1911, given by the Undersigned to George Edward Downes Langley, is REVOKED, from this date, and that the said George Edward Downes Langley is no longer authorised by the undersigned to sign the name of the Firm of NOWROSJEE WADIA and SONS per procuration either in their capacity as Agents of the TEXTILE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd., or in their capacity as Agents of the BOMBAY DYEING and MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd., or in connection with the general business of the said Firm to any Letters, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Orders, Hoondis, Acceptances, Promissory Notes, Contracts, Agreements, Transfers, Assignment, Receipts, Acquittances, and Discharges or other instruments or documents whatsoever to which the signature of the said Firm may be necessary or expedient in either capacity as such agents as aforesaid or in connection with the general business of the said Firm.—Dated this fourteenth day of December, 1911.

NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS 1911.
HOLIDAY TICKETS.
REDUCED FARES.

FROM 15th to 31st December, 1911, 1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS at a SINGLE FARE, for the double journey, will be issued between any two stations on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's System for distances over 100 miles locally as well as in through-booking with Foreign Railways. Similar tickets will also be issued for distances 40 miles and less on payment of the fare for 101 miles.

II. Passengers holding Return Tickets will have the option of travelling by the routes noted below :—

(a) The holder of a Return Ticket by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad-Gauge route to Delhi from Bombay, and stations north of Bombay as far as Baroda, will have the option of using the Metre Gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

(b) The holder of a Return Ticket to Delhi from any station south of Bandikui who may desire to extend his journey beyond two stations on the East Indian, North Western, or Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways, &c., may return via Agra or via Muttra Junction; and similarly the holder of a Return Ticket to Bhatinda may travel via Delhi or Agra or Muttra Junction on the Return journey.

(c) The holder of a Return Ticket to Ajmer and Stations north of Ajmer from Baroda or any Station South of Baroda may travel via Ahmedabad or via Rutlam and Baroda, on the Return Journey.

III. Holders of these Return Tickets may break journey at one or more stations on the outward journey as well as on the Return Journey, provided they do not travel more than once in the same direction.

IV. Holiday Return Tickets will be available for the completion of the Return Journey up to midnight of the 15th January, 1912.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th October, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

TOWN HALL.

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 16th Dec., 1911, AT 9-30 P.M.
LAST NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 16th Dec., 1911, AT 9-30 P.M.
LAST NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 16th Dec., 1911, AT 9-30 P.M.
LAST NIGHT.

OF

H. I. M. the KING-EMPEROR'S ORCHESTRAL BAND

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B. S. GREEN, Bandmaster
of the
ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY

By kind permission of the Captain and Officers of H. M. S. "Medina."

PROGRAMME

1.	Overture ...	"Mignon"	Ambroise Thomas.
2.	Welsh	Rhapsody	German.
3.	Selection ...	"Lohengrin" ...	Wagner.
4.	(a) Seranata...		Moszkowsky.
	(b) Scherzo ...	"Die Manschen vor der Falle"...	Kohles.
		INTERVAL.	
5.	Two Dances	from "Samson and Delilah"	Saint Saens.
6.	Selection ...	"Chocolate Soldier"	Strauss.
7.	Violin Solo ...	"Ave Maria" with prelude	Bach-Gounod.
8.	Valse	"Caline"	Tarelli-Milok.

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THE CHILDREN'S FETE.
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NIGHT SESSION, 9-30 to 11-30
from MONDAY, 18th Dec.

BOMBAY THIRD EXTRA MEETING.
SATURDAY, 23RD DECEMBER, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 18th December, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 13th December, 1911.

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Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

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Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 18th day of December, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 324 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being on the east side of Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 14, and New No. 4842, Old Survey No. 1415, and New Survey No. 9548, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1,000, and Street Nos. 39 and 40, Apollo Street, and No. 1 Marine Lane, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the east and south by the property belonging to the Trustees of the late Mr. Naeroji Manockji Wadia, on or towards the west by the Apollo Street, and on or towards the North by the Marine Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Dadachanji and Pocha, Solicitors for the Executors, at their Office, No. 101, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th December, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also a few lots of furniture such as chairs one work bench, pictures, screens, glassware, tiffin basket, teapoys one lot of empty medicine bottles, doorcurtains, Oliver Typewriters, two peg measures, one lot of hanging gas lamps.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 bay pony, goes well in saddle.
1 grey Arab horse, 13-3, aged, quiet in harness.
1 rubber-tyred landau with a bay horse and harness.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and a brass mounted harness.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Byramji Jijibhoy Road, Bandora near the Khoja Sanatarium, in the Fazulbhoy Jan Mohammed "Macauley Lodge" the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved mahoganised dining, drawing, bedroom and office room furniture by Robert, Dawji Canji and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated-ware by Reed and Barton, large dining table, arms and without arm-chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, new design Chesterfield sofas, new design corner and side cabinets, large musical box, Curzon and Office chairs, office tables, single and double plain and mirror doors almyrahs, revolving top writing desk glass door and revolving book cases, chest of drawers, Jose Radio fan in working orders, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich oil paintings, engravings, and water colour pictures, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, iron and wooden new design bedsteads table, hanging and hall lamps, verandah benches, Persian carpets, alluminium and copper utensils, etc. etc., the property of Major R. H. Wallis and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th December, 1911.

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CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOCTOR STREET near NULL BAZAR.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell on the spot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of Mr. Mastabai Kasanbhai (the Transferee of Mortgage) in exercise of the power of sale vested in him by virtue of the Indentures of Mortgages dated 25th August, 1902, and 15th May 1905 respectively and Transfers of Mortgage dated 7th November, 1906 and 30th April, 1907 respectively, on account and at the risk of Husanally Mulla Abdul Hakim, Mahomedalli Mulla Abdul Hakim, Fatmabai, widow of Kazimbhai Mulla Abdul Hakim and wife of Amiruddin Hakim, Ebrahimji and Abdually Husanally THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th December, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the building thereon situate at Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 368 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 337, 2792, and 2863 and Collector's New Nos. 7639, 9780, 9845, Old Survey Nos. 1252, 1351, and 2785 and New Survey No. 4657 and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 7054, Street No. 35 to 46 and 35 to 39 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the Doctor Street, on or towards the West by the Mutton Street, on or towards the South by the property of Esufally Sharafally and on or towards the North by the property of Makon Dani.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamistram and Madon, Attorneys for the vendor at their office No. 9, Bell Lane or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2-30 p. m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, writing-tables, tiled topped teapoys, jardineers, panel and glass door almyrahs, chairs, cupboards, side-board, phonographs, one dining table in 10 pieces, iron safe by Harichand Mancharam, 35 by 30 by 24 inches, one varbide camera No. 3 A, with accessories, etc.

The property of a gentleman—
1 piano harmonium (piano and harmonium combined in one).
1-5 steps organ by Marcks & Co., Ltd., specially made for India.
1 gramophone, by Gramophone and Typewriter Co., Ltd.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred brougham.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Anandrao—
1 single cylinder, 9. h.p. 4 seated "Rover" Motor Car.
The property of a European gentleman—
1 bay waler gelding rising 7 about 15 hands.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of 25 cases of Assorted and Choice Fancy Japanese Goods, suitable for Christmas Presentations.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, next the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m., by order of the Bank concerned in the shop, at the corner of Medows Street and Esplanade Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., a consignment of 25 cases of Japanese goods, just received from Kobe, Japan ex-s. s. "Columbo Maru," consisting of Awata porcelain wares, jars, Koro, China, old satsuma ware, teasets, plates, cloisonne vases, assorted old brass-ware, antimony ware, Bronze ware screens, hanging pictures, kinions, mandarin coats and other miscellaneous and assortment of Japanese goods, good for presentation too numerous to mention.

The above goods will be sold to the highest bidder and the same will be on view at the above premises 3 days before the sale.

Auction Sale of Bolts and Nuts Factory Machinery next to Footka Tank, Matunga about 10 Minutes walk from G. I. P. Railway Matunga Station.

High Court O. O. C. J. Suit No. 498 of 1909.
R. B. Masani and others.....Plaintiffs
vs.
The Universal Works, Ltd.....Defendants
and
H. C. Suit No. 1938 of 1909
Goswamini Shri Maharani Vahujee.....Plaintiff
vs.
The Universal Works, Limited.....Defendant.

Under instructions from Messrs Mehta and Dalpatram, attorneys for R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suits Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1911, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in one lot or separately as may be deemed convenient the undermentioned machinery.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MACHINERY.

1 Engine, 1 boiler, 1 heating furnace, 1 lathe, 2 nut-tapping machines, 2 bolt making machines 2 nut-making machines, 4 threading machines, 1 bolt pointing machine, 1 grinding stone, 1 washer punching machine, 1 emery wheel 1 bellows, 1 anvil, and 1 drilling machine, besides blacksmith's instruments fixing pullies and other instruments lying on the premises in relation to the above machinery and all other articles lying on the said premises.

The sale will take place on the premises belonging formerly to Messrs R. M Fleming & Co. and now to Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas and situate at Matunga, near the Footka Tank on the eastern side of the Sion Road, where the machinery is now open for inspection.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, attorneys for the Receiver at their office in No. 121 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate in Khapatia Chakla in Nagarfalia, in the City of Surat.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Prashanker Tripurashnker Dave, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 31st day of December, 1911 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) the right, title, and interest of the above-named Insolvent, in the following valuable landed property, on the premises, at Surat.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land and ground with the massage, tenement or dwelling-house (including outhouses, kitchen, &c.) standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Khapatia Chakla in Nagarfalia, in the City of Surat, in the Registration Sub-District of Surat, containing by admeasurement 207 square yards, or thereabouts, and Registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey Nos. 399 1-2, Tika No. 10 E. and in the Book of the Municipal Assessment under No. 88, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the north by High Road, leading from Panditi Bhit to Khapatia Chakla, on or towards the east by Road, leading to Mayaram Chiman's Pole, on or towards the South by Survey No. 398, house belonging to Kasidas Mayaram, and on or towards the West by Survey No. 400, house belonging to Bai Dahi and Laxmi, daughters of Anandram Motiram.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned at their Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 16th December, 1911.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

ANOTHER BOON TO INDIA.

ADMISSION to the GAY CITY

is now reduced to

8 Annas.

Open at 3 p. m.
On Saturday and Sunday.

HOUSE OF NONSENSE.
CAMERA OBSCURA.
Each more amusing than the other.

SPIDER'S WEB.
BIRTH OF FLORA.
Mysterious and fascinating

HIMALAYAN MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.
Thrilling ! But safe.
The most sensational Amusement ever brought to India.

Squirm off the
JOY-WHEEL.
If you don't laugh—see a doctor.

CINEMATOGRAPH.
Open Air Theatre

Performances of
3 BANDS.
Throughout the day.

STADIUM.
Saturday at 4-30 p. m.

ATHLETIC CONTESTS
Hurdle Racing. ¼ Mile final.
Championship High Jump
Bicycle Race.

In the Evening at 9-30 p. m.
MUSICAL DRIVE WITH THE GUNS.
A magnificent spectacular Scena, in full panoply of War by 'Y' Battery of the
Royal Horse Artillery.
Hundreds of the public previously turned away at the gates.

SHAM FIGHT,
With every detail of Realism, by the 96th Infantry.

ON SUNDAY.
Open in the evening only at 9-15 p. m.
Exhibition of
FIRE WORKS.
A beautiful and dazzling display.

EXHIBITION OF
OLD BOMBAY
A Whirlwind of Pleasure and Home of Glorious Gaiety.

SANTA CLAUS ARRIVED WITH
HIGHLY AMUSING NOVELTIES.
TOYS, DOLLS & FANCY GOODS.

LOOK SHARP AT
S. E. ABDULALLY,
CRAWFORD MARKET, ABDULREHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

DELHI DURBAR.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY
HAVE MADE SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE SUPPLY OF
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
TO MOTORISTS ATTENDING THE DURBAR.
THE PROPRIETORS OF
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
HAVE RECEIVED A
ROYAL WARRANT
OF APPOINTMENT TO
HIS MAJESTY GEORGE V.
FOR PARTICULARS AS TO
SUPPLIES AT DELHI
APPLY TO THE SOLE AGENT
Mr. J. F. MADAN,
NIGAMBODH GATE,
DELHI.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

COLES—Nov 22, at 50 Stanhope Gardens, S W the wife of J H Coles, the East Yorkshire Regt (stillborn) of a son.

HARE—Nov 25, at Corarder, Perth, Scotland, the wife of Major R H Hare, M C/O D S O Royal Art of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE—JORDAN—Nov 1, at the British Legation Chapel, Pekin, Major Travers Edwards Clarke, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to Edith Marry, daughter of Sir John Jordan, K C B K C M G.

HILDYARD—BONSOR—Nov 23, at St Peter's, Eaton Square, Capt Reginald John Thoroton Hildyard Royal West Kent Regt, to Muriel Mary Bonsor daughter of Mr H Cosmo Bonsor.

JENNINGS—NEWENHAM—Nov 22, at St Mary's Church, Carrigaline, Major Walton Jennings, Royal Garrison Art, to Violet Maud, daughter of Major and Mrs W Worth Newenham.

TEACHER—HONE—Nov 18, at All Saints, Cairo, Capt Norman M Teacher Royal Scots Fusiliers, to Dorothy, daughter of the late Joseph Hone, Roebuck Grove, Donnybrook, Co Dublin.

DEATHS.

ASTON—Nov 22, at The Bluff, Beer, William George Aston, C M G, formerly of British Legation, Japan, aged 70.

BANBURY—Nov 27, at 26, Cambridge Square, W, George Banbury, late Madras Civil Service, aged 82.

COLLINS—Nov 21, at a Nursing Home, Lieut Col Arthur Collins, C B, late 57th Regt, aged 66.

HALL—Nov 23, at St Helen's, Tonbridge, Kent, Lieut Col Edward Hall, last surviving officer of the old 52nd Bengal Native Inf, aged 92.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions.—"The King's Programme." Four shows nightly, 5-30 to 6-45, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performances.

Skating Rink. Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim : "Common-sense is one of the praicipal factors of success."

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Charles Fry, a European, who was reported to have been injured during the blasting operations in the New Docks on the 9th instant, died yesterday, at the European General Hospital, where he had been detained for treatment.

Y. M. M. A.—The 37th weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association will be held on Sunday, the 17th instant, at 10-40 a.m., (S.T.,) in the Anjuman Islam school Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Mulla Abbas Hussein Kaisar will deliver a lecture on "Education" in Hindustani. Those interested are cordially invited to attend.

JEWESS BURNT TO DEATH.—Bibi Saisoon, a Jewess, aged about seventy, was standing near a lighted "sigree" in her house yesterday afternoon, when, accidentally, her clothes caught fire, and she was extensively burnt about her body. She was immediately removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where she died yesterday morning.

SUSPECTED SUICIDE.—The dead body of an insane and ailing Mahomedan woman, named Bachoobai, aged about forty, was found floating in a quarry hole about a hundred yards off her residence. The deceased was missed from home on the evening of the 13th instant.

GUJRAT EDUCATION SOCIETY.—A public meeting under the auspices of the above Society will be held at the Mulji Jetha Market Hall at 5 p. m. to-day (S. T.) when Mr. J. K. Mehta M.A., will explain the scope and objects of the Society. All are cordially invited to attend.

DINNER TO MAHOMEDAN GIRLS.—On the evening of the 12th instant, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, gave a dinner to the girls of the Mahomedan Female Orphanage, Chinchpogly ; the next evening, the girls were taken to the Mahim fair, where they were presented with toys and sweetmeats in commemoration of the Coronation celebrations.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails consisting of superscribed correspondence for Singapur, China and Japan per extra s. s. "Tosa Maru" will be closed, at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. to-day, Saturday instead of as previously notified—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China Japan and Australia per s. s. "Delta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Wednesday the 20th instant, parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 5-45 p. m., (S.T.), this evening :—

March	Viva La Jota	P. Marquina
Valse	Dreaming	A. Joyse
Selection	The Quaker Girl	L. Monckton
Bell Solo	Joyful Peals	Alfred Sitt
Serenade	Beneath the Stars	B. Lestrange
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs	L. Caryll
Sketch	Ireland for Ever	C. Myddleton
Selection	The Count of Luxembourg	F. Lehar
Two Step	Paddling Puddles	A. Dix

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Talavera	Hume
Valse	Bleue	Margis
Selection	The Dollar Princess	Fall
Serenade	Rosita	Missud
Dance	The Grasshoppers	Bucalossi
Selection	Students Songs	Douglas
Galop	John Peel	Hunt

BAND AT THE MAHALXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Benner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Malandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m., to-day :—

March	Mandia Road	Adams
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
a Gavotte	Hearts and Flowers	M Tobani
b Patrol	The Turkish	Michaelis
Selection	Miss Hook of Holland	Rubens
Valse	Midsummer	Marigold
a Characteristic Piece	The Mill in the Black Forest	Ellenberg
b Two Step	Laughing Water	W Hager
Grand Selection	Songs and Dances of Northern Europe	Kuhner

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. A. Lempriere, D. S. O., the Band of the 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. C. Cornfield, L. R. A. M., Bandmaster, between the hours of 6 and 8 p.m., to-day :—

Grand March from Le Prophet		Meyerbeer
Idyl	La Fiancette	Wellesley
Overture	Di Ballo	Sullivan
"	Invitation a la Valse	Weber
Grand Selection	Madame Butterfly	Puccini
Humoresque	I'm afraid to come home in the Dark	Lampe
Synopsis :—Introd, Presto, a la March, Agitato, a la Spanish Valse Drunken Quartette, Medley a la Schottische, a la Galop, Organ Presto a la Funeral March. Finall.		
Wotans Farewell from Da Walkure		Wagner
Ballet	Egyptien	Luigini
(a) Allegro non Troppo, (b) Alligretto, (c) Andante, (d) Finall		
Cornet Solo	Stanaohen	Schubert
Selection	Yeomen of the Guard	Sullivan

R. M. A. BAND.

The "Blue Marines," as they are called at Home, are earning reputation as one of the finest orchestral bands that has ever visited the East; and those who have not availed themselves of hearing the performances will have the last opportunity of doing so to-night, for the last time in Bombay, at the Town Hall. To all pupils of music we would offer advice and urge on them the necessity of the importance of the fact that frequent listening to masterly and artistic rendering of music is the greatest help to acquiring the best knowledge of the best works. The programme for to-night's performance is the most attractive of the three to regular orchestral concert goers. Ambroise Thomas' Overture "Mignon" will call up the most beautiful recollection of the melody sung in the opera by Mignon to the well-known words, "Know'st thou the land wherein the citron blooms" as well as the bright and pretty Polacca which follows. Mr. Edward German's "Welsh Rhapsody" contains four distinct movements which introduce characteristic Welsh melody. The themes in the four movements offer splendid opportunities for instrumental variety. One has Wagner again in the third programme, and it is quite evident that this great master is better appreciated the oftener he is heard Moszkowski's Serenata and Kohler's Scherzo, both are merry and bright. The second part of the programme commences with the two dances from "Samson et Delilah" which are no doubt new to many. The Chocolate Soldier we have had in our midst recently, and selection will be played by the "Blue Marines" Orchestra. All lovers of the violin will be glad of the opportunity of hearing Gounod's arrangement of Bach's "Ave Maria" with Prelude To all we offer the advice, "Go to hear the Orchestral Band of The Royal Marine Artillery which must not be confounded with their Military Brass Band which is playing at the Exhibition of Old Bombay.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Knowles's Departure From England.

Particulars are to hand of the cordial send off accorded to Mr. R. G. Knowles, the famous London comedian, on his departure for India. Mr. Knowles, who is engaged by Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann to commense a two weeks' engagement at the Bombay Opera House, on Dec. 23rd, sailed by the P. and O. Co's steamer "Mantua" and was escorted to the quay by some hundreds of English and other European and American artistes, all anxious to give him a farewell handshake and wish him bon voyage. Two special trains had to be chartered to convey the small army of England's amusement providers from London, down to the departure quay. Here an immense ovation awaited the great comedian, and the combined orchestras from three of the principal London variety threatres played selections, concluding with "Auld Lang Syne." At a farewell banquet in London, Mr. Knowles was presented with an illuminated address from the chief music-hall proprietors. Mr. Knowles will bring with him a company of artistes of high repute.

ROBBING CHILDREN.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Maruti Maniram, against whom there stood a record of several previous convictions, was charged with theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 45 from the person of two children.

The complaint was that on the 29th ultimo, a Hindu girl was playing on the verandah of her house, when the accused induced her to go with him. He then gave her some toddy and took her to a lonely place where he removed the ornaments from her person. Six days afterwards the accused committed a similar offence, a boy being the victim. The matter was reported to the police and the accused was arrested. The ornaments were recovered from a Marwari.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted six previous convictions. He was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.

Yesterday, at the Espanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged one Bhola Paltoo with the theft in a building of wearing apparel and cash to the value of Rs. 47. It appeared from the evidence that the accused who was employed as a servant in a confectioner's shop at Duncan Road, stole the wearing apparel and cash belonging to another servant, and made off with them to Andheri, where he was arrested on supicion. He pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FAILURES IN DRESS.

Those are things which one hates to think of, says a correspondent, and in dress they must happen as in other things. My advice is, give a failure away if you can afford it, and if you cannot, spend as little as possible on trying to make it a success. I know lots of women who cling to their failures as mothers do to their scapegrace sons. Therefore, I suppose it is a nice human trait in the feminine character. But it is not a wise one if one would look well dressed. Far better put one's mistakes behind one and try not to make others. Perhaps Christmas would be a good moment to get rid of a few, because what is a failure to one may prove a success to another. So let us be generous, give away the dress that failed, the coat that keeps one awake at night, the hat that puts ten years on to one's age. Some other woman will be made happy by a gift, and at the same time we regain our own peace of mind by having banished a skeleton from our cupboard.

VICTORIAN REVIVALS.

The charm of gold mesh bags does not wane. On the contrary, it would seem to grow. Quite large ones are carried, and those set with precious stones in quaint designs are rarely beautiful. Platinum and gold bags also excite one's admiration, and cause one to think longingly of gift-times. Flexible bracelets have had a great vogue, but their popularity is seriously threatened. Modern women—and men—are always demanding something "different," and so sees the return of the wide, rigid bracelet of Early Victorian times. They are not so solid and heavy-looking as those which are numbered among the family treasures, treasures that "the family" is content to own on bloc. Some of the prettiest are made of gold filigree, "yellow" and "green" gold being worked together with good result. The revival of Early Victorian modes is probably responsible for this fashion. For the little taffeta frock, in black and shaded silk, with its scalloped flouncings, neat little bows, and snowy fichu comes, with an air of demure sweetness, to make its appeal, and it is meeting with quick response. But no fashion, one may safely predict, will ever reign alone, there will always be rivals, because the modern woman realises the value of individual modes. To those who would instance the "entrave" I would reply that, in modified form, it proved becoming to the majority of women, and even at the height of its popularity there existed bold spirits who refused to succumb to its seductive charm. Should there still be dissentient voices I would have recourse to the time-honoured "quasher" of arguments and say this is the exception that proves the rule.

Whisk the whites
of the eggs to a stiff froth, then add the yolks one at a time, when making swiss roll with
"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.
You will be surprised at the many delightful dainties which you can make if you carefully follow the recipes in every tin.
Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Bombay Churches.

3rd Sunday in Advent,—17th December.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

We are desired to remind our readers that next Sunday, the 17th instant, is the date fixed for "Hospital Sunday" when the Offertories taken in the Cathedral and most of the places of worship in Bombay, including the St. Andrews church of Scotland, and the United Free Church of Scotland, Bombay, will be devoted to the funds of the St. Georges Hospital Nursing Association. It is hoped that Churchgoers will remember this and respond in a manner worthy of the object.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy : Rev. W. A. Cawtell ; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Smart in F. Hymns—Card 1—49, 553, 353 ; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns—50, 217, 353. Collections for Hospital Sunday. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy : Rev. W. J. M. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J. B. Glass.—7 a.m., Holy Communion ; 8 a.m., Matins and Litany ; 8-45 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral) ; 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy : Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a.m. Choral at 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist ; 9-30 a.m., Parade Service ; 5-30 p.m. Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—Wednesday and Thursday 7-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist ; daily 8-30 a.m. Matins; daily 5 p.m. Evensong.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy : Rev. Canon Heywood ; Rev. J. H. Robinson ; Rev. T. W. Sharply—8 a.m. Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Prayer and Semon. Collections for the Hospital Nursing Association.

St. Paul, Kamatipura, Foras Road:—Clergy. Rev. J. W. Kemble.—7-30 a.m., Matins (Urdu) ; 8 a.m. Holy Communion (Urdu) ; 9-30 a.m. Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately ; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Urdu). Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

All Saints, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins ; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy Rev J Andrew Smith 8 a.m. Holy Communion 8-45 a.m., Matins ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Preacher ; Rev. J. Andrew-Smith.

S. Nicholas Church:—10 a.m, Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy ; Vacant—8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhasi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m (Canarese); 6-30 p.m. (Maratti).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chape of Ease to S. Paul).—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matin alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

American Mission Church (Congregational). New Nagpada Road, Byculla—4-30 p.m., Marathi Services (Rev. J. Majela); 6 p.m., English Service (Rev. W. Hazen).

S. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy : Rev. Fathers Biscoe Langmore, Caard and Nicholson.—6-30 a.m Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist ; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon by Father Jovey. Alms for Church Expenses.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar : Rev. Dr. B. De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses ; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Garrison Church.—St. Joseph's.—Colaba—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A. Oxon:—Sunday, 9 a.m. Mass and Sermon ; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Week-days, Mass at 7 a.m

S. Ann's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers Vicar : Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m , 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon. Vicar : Rev. M. X Gomes.—6-30 and 8-30 a.m. and 5 30 p.m. Sunday Services.—Week days 6-30 and 8-30 a.m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: L. C. Pers. House of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy : Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass ; 8 a.m., High Mass, 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar : Rev. Thomas Henrigues. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar : Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Borrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedies.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill. Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours. New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 9-30 a.m., Morning Service ; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Psalm 109, Hymns 1 9, 423, 3 3. Collection for St. George's Hospital Nursing Association.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister : Rev. A. S. Crichton. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Hospital Sunday. Psalm 124 Hymns, 427, 353, 71.

Amroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland,) Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister : The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—Morning Service (English) 8-30 a.m. Preacher Rev. Dr. Machichan, D.D., L.L. P. ; Evening Service (Marathi) ; 4-30 p.m. Preacher : Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor : Rev. C. B. Hill 8-15 a.m., Sunday School ; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m. Preacher : Rev. A. Y. Wright ; 6-30 p. m., Preacher : Rev. J. F. Edwards. 5 p.m. Sunday school ; 9 to 10 p.m. Social Hour. Institute open every evening in the week,

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Preacher : Rev. J. F. Edwards ; 6-30 p. m., Preacher ; Rev. A. Y. Wright ; 5 p. m. Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bander—Pastor : Rev. Fawcett Shaw, 11 a.m., Morning Service ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.—Wednesdy, 6-30 p.m. Prayer Meeting. Minister : Rev. Fawcett Shaw.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office, Middle Colaba)—Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell. Morning Parade Service, 9 a.m. (Rev. H. E Barrell) ; Evening Service 6-30 p.m. (Rev. H. E. Barrel.) Sunday School, from 5 to 6 p.m.

SKIN IRRITATION MADE HER WALK FLOOR ALL NIGHT

Came on Hands and Arms Like Little Blisters. Was Dreadful. Would Break and Spread. Eased at Once and Quite Cured by Use of Cuticura Ointment and Soap.

Cured Baby of Rash and Sores, Too.

"Whenever I can recommend Cuticura Soap and Ointment, I shall be pleased to do so, as I consider them a household treasure. My hands and arms were covered with tiny small spots which caused me great irritation, and I had to walk my bedroom floor sometimes all night. Then I got a little Cuticura Ointment, which eased the irritation at once. My husband got me some Cuticura Soap and more Cuticura Ointment from the chemist, and now I see nothing of the rash at all. I think the Cuticura Soap and Ointment should be kept in every home." (Signed) Mrs. Annie Bingly, 50, Victoria Rd., Worksop, Notts., England, Apr. 17, 1910.

In a later letter, Mrs. Bingly adds: "The eruption used to come at first like little white blisters, and the irritation was dreadful. Then they would break and spread, but by the use of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment I have got quite cured. I have also recommended to a friend of mine both the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for her baby. He was covered with rash and sores from his teeth. She is delighted with them, for they have cured her baby."

The Cuticura Remedies are the most economical treatment for the skin and scalp of infants, children and adults, a tablet of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment being often sufficient. Sold throughout the world. London depot: 27, Charterhouse Sq.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Send for free Cuticura book, an authority on treatment of skin diseases.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS.

Throughout life the blood is continually streaming through the kidneys to be filtered and purified. When it REACHES the kidneys it is dark and poisonous ; when it LEAVES the kidneys it is the purest blood in the body ; all its impurities have been filtered out by the kidneys.

But when the kidneys are weak and sluggish they fall behind with their great work and the poisons left in the blood make you feel dull and miserable, you are always tired and drowsy, and you soon begin to get backache and bladder disorders, or some of the other symptoms mentioned above.

A thorough course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills gently leads the kidneys back to health, and when the kidneys are well, the urinous poisons that cause so much sickness and disease in men and women CANNOT remain in the system. That is how Doan's Pills cure the actual CAUSE of kidney and bladder troubles.

"A chill weakened my kidneys, and I began to suffer from gravel and backache," says Mr. G. W. Storey, of 84, Higher Temple Street, Chorlton, Manchester, England. "Sharp pains darted through my back and loins, and I could hardly move.

"After years of suffering I used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and they healed the kidneys and gradually cured the bladder trouble. Now I am feeling first-rate. (Signed) Geo. W. Storey."

SEVERAL MONTHS LATER Mr. Storey said he was still keeping in excellent health.

Rs. 2 per bottle ; 8 for Rs. 10-8-0 ; all dealers.

DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box, 20, Bombay.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER
gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.

MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"
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Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.
FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night.

It is fully charged in the morning

Insist on "FULLER," the British make.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS and the AGED.
BENGER'S FOOD
assists nature.
It is used mixed with fresh new milk and forms a delicate and nutritive cream which is enjoyed and assimilated when other foods disagree. It is entirely free from rough and indigestible particles which produce irritation in delicate stomachs.
"The Lancet" describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."
Mothers and interested persons are requested to write for Booklet "Benger's Food and How to Use it." This contains a Conc

BY APPOINTMENT To H.M. THE KING.

In praise of LEMCO

Home-made beef tea is neither so strong, so free from fat nor so digestible as Lemco; that is why Medical men prescribe Lemco for their patients.

Home-made beef tea often disagrees; Lemco can be assimilated with ease and benefit; home-made beef tea takes hours to prepare, Lemco is ready in a minute; home-made beef tea varies in quality, Lemco is constant.

Lemco

LEMCO, Thames House, London, E.C.

THE PROBLEM OF THE BOY.

A Promising Solution.

At Victoria Station, London, writes Mr. H Hamilton Fyfe in the "Daily Mail," there were two ragged little boys dodging furtively a large policeman. They were up to some mischief, nothing serious, yet just the sort of mischief, bred from raggedness and from regarding the police as natural enemies which sets small feet upon the highway of crime. Suddenly the large policeman's eye swept majestically round in their direction. "Now, then, be off!" he said harshly, and they fled.

It was a common enough incident, but that afternoon I paid it particular attention. My head was full of a scheme for keeping the feet of boys like these two on the paths of good citizenship. I had just been to see a man whose luminous, large-minded outlook upon this scheme, had filled me with hopeful anticipation. I thought of the difference it would make if that policeman's duty were not merely to warn off ragged boys, but to find out why they were ragged, and to help them to a more presentable appearance. Then enroll them as cadets drill them, help them to get work, provide them with something to do in the evenings, give them a pride in their smartness and a pride in their corps. A difference? Why, it would make all the difference in the world.

NEW VIEW OF POLICE WORK.

All who live in Brighton and many who visit there know Mr. W. B. Gentle, chief constable of the borough. They like him, too; and when I had spent the best part of a morning talking to him I understood why. He is one of those men overflowing with life whom no healthy person can help liking. For over twenty-five years he has been in police forces, in South Africa, in the C. I. D., now chief constable of a great town. Many who have to deal with crime and criminals grow narrow. They lose faith in human nature. That has never happened it never could happen, to Mr. Gentle. He is too much alive. Nothing can sour the milk of human kindness and sympathy in his nature. In every criminal he sees the man that might have been, and his heart aches that he did not have the chance to get at him sooner.

For his view is that the police ought not only to hinder; they ought to help. For example, he has long had working in Brighton a system by which ragged children are decently clothed. Whenever a policeman sees a child in rags, he must find out where it lives and pay its parents a visit. If they are able to look after it, he warns them that they will be charged with neglect. If they are too poor, he reports the case, and after more inquiry the little one is fitted out. An extension of this system provides girls who cannot go into service for want of clothes with an outfit in a box. "Think of the number that saves," Mr Gentle said to me, his eyes shining: "And you should see how grateful they are I tell you my wife, when she distributes the boxes, often has a good cry. Beautiful it is! beautiful!"

BRIGHTON'S CADET CORPS.

I believe Mr. Gentle would like to have all charity dispensed by the police. They certainly know more about the people on their beats than any visitor can. However, the possibility of preventing the waste of charity upon impostors is too big a question to be discussed in parenthesis while Mr. Gentle's latest activity is waiting to be introduced. It is about the Cadet Corps of which he and his second-in-command, Major H Burchett, have made so great a success in Brighton that I want to write specially to-day.

In this, it seems to me, we have the model for a great engine of national progress. And it is not merely my own opinion that I offer. When Colonel Seely, Under-Secretary for War, went down to inspect the boys some weeks ago he said, "This is a great scheme," and he told his audience how both the Prime Minister and Mr. Lloyd George had heard of it and talked to him about it. It is a scheme which must appeal to everyone who has studied the conditions which make hooligans and criminals, and who knows how many evils spring from the sudden and complete relaxing of discipline when a boy leaves his elementary school. Up to the age of thirteen or fourteen his time has been fully occupied. He has been watched, encouraged, guided. When he has left school, unless his home influences are fortunate, his leisure hours, often too many to be good for him are freed from control.

"Between fourteen and seventeen," says Mr. Gentle, "95 per cent. of criminals begin to be made. First it is mischief then petty larceny, then crime." To leave a boy alone at such an age is going half-way to ruin him. And in very poor homes parents can do so little if the boy is self-willed and high-spirited. Some outside agency must carry on the work of moulding and training which the State has undertaken up to the age of fourteen. Ought not the State to do it? That is a debatable question but in the meantime something can be done by individuals. In Brighton the Cadet Corps is 250 strong not confined to one class—boys from Hove College and the Grammar School join it as well as boys from elementary schools; smartly uniformed, with officers holding the King's commission; drilled and put through manœuvres; given a fortnight in camp. There are added, too, the features of an excellent boys' club, a certain amount of training in technical trades and a certain amount of instruction in a palatable form by means of informal lectures and classes.

WORKING OFF HIGH SPIRITS.

The result has been already a decided lessening of offences by boys. Energy, which must find an outlet somehow, is carried into useful channels. High spirits are worked off in a beneficial instead of a dangerous way. When a boy reports the loss of a situation efforts are made to find him another. Just the hold upon him which all agree is required at the critical time between fourteen and seventeen this excellent Cadet Corps plan provides. Boys' clubs are good, night schools are good, rifle ranges are good, Boy Scouting is good. But here is a scheme which combines the features of them all and at the same time makes the boys love it. "We never have any resignations," says Lieut. Colonel Gentle—that is his rank in the corps—"and if we only had more money we could attract any number of recruits. Each one costs a sovereign, for uniform and so on; and we want a headquarters with hall, library, canteen, and classrooms. I have not the slightest hesitation in asking for money. I know it will do great good. I have had numbers of letters from men engaged in work among boys, and they all say, 'This seems just the thing.'

"I hope and I believe it will be taken up all over the country. I will appeal, I think, to other chief constables, and as a number of them have adopted a children's clothing scheme, so I expect they will take this up. It is very warmly supported by officers both of the Regular Army and of the Territorials. You see, by the time they are seventeen the boys have fallen into habits of discipline, they have learnt what love of country means, they have grown to like military ways. Naturally they are then inclined to join the Territorial Army." Even if they do not their training is exceedingly useful to them. They have gone through a process which will influence all their lives.

The more I think of it, the more fully does this Cadet Corps organisation seem to fill our urgent needs. How urgent they are, those who are familiar with the under-world know. There are thousands of boys in our cities sinking fast from want of such help as this. If they commit some little offence hands are stretched out at once to save them. For the young law-breaker a great deal is done. Would it not be fairer and wiser to give an equally good chance to those who have not done anything wrong?

THE FRANCHISE.

Speech by Mr. Lloyd George.

Speaking at Bath on Nov. 24, Mr. Lloyd George, before coming to the merits of Woman Suffrage, for which he afterwards pleaded with deep earnestness, bitterly attacked the militant agitation. It was deplored, he said, by most woman suffragists, and, moreover, he asserted, it was less pro-suffrage than anti-Liberal. This accusation he recognised was a serious one to make, but in proof of it he cited the interruption of meetings of Liberals while in Opposition, and the fact that Unionist Cabinet Ministers were never similarly hampered. Why, he asked, were suffragists angry now? Their plan for a limited suffrage was torpedoed. It would have been grossly unfair to Liberalism, and now the road was clear for an amendment which would enfranchise the working man's wife. That did not suit their book and the whole of their effort to destroy the Liberal Party by further packing the register would be a failure. Recognising that his audience included a large proportion of Liberal anti-suffragists, Mr. Lloyd George addressed them fervently, and even passionately, in the cause of woman. He could not understand, unless they denied a woman the possession of a soul, how they could refuse to her the power to answer for her responsibilities. He drew fresh arguments from the parliamentary history of the Insurance Bill. There he was continually confronted with important matters affecting women—the insurance of married women, the condition of the houses they lived in, the very difficult problem of the domestic servant, "who writes such excellent articles," and maternity benefit. When these questions arose he had to seek counsel, not of women, but of men. Yet, who could help him to solve those problems with half the authority of the women themselves?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's plea was illustrated by some painful extracts from official reports on housing reform, which led him to observe that hitherto all the share the women had had in the housing question had been suffering. It was time they were allowed to strike. Questions of peace or war were also surely in their province. If women by their presence on the register saved us from the infamy of a single war they would have justified their vote before God and man. When women had got the vote, not only here, but on the Continent, he thought the mothers would see that the fields of Europe were not drenched with the blood of their sons.

Although it was evident that Woman Suffrage is still an issue which divides Liberals, the response of the audience to the appeal was for the most part enthusiastic. In a concluding passage the speaker entreated the Liberal Party to be true to its high and honoured tradition, and once more next year to widen the bounds of liberty and set the bond free.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S REPLY.

"As a rhetorical effort, indeed, the speech was not nearly so good as usual; while as an argument, any one with the rudiments of political training who had given half an hour's thought to the matter could have torn it in pieces." Such is the estimate of Mrs. Humphry Ward of Mr. George's speech at Bath. She thus concludes her letter, which extends over a column in the 'Times":—

"With such worthless arguments, implying as they do a real contempt for the intelligence of his audience, has the Chancellor started on his campaign; but let no one underrate the influence of such a temperament on a modern democracy. The fight before us will be the hotter for the intervention of Mr. Lloyd George. All the more reason to call upon those other members of the Cabinet who are conscientiously opposed to woman suffrage to play their part as frankly and openly as Mr. Lloyd George has now chosen to play his. We Unionist who have opposed the Conciliation Bill, although we were convinced that its immediate results would be favourable to Unionism, feel that we have a double right to call upon Mr. Asquith, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. McKenna, and Mr. Hobhouse to come to our aid in this matter against their own colleague. The matter is far above party, and cuts right across it. It is simply "articulus stantis aut cadentis patriae." The addition of either eight millions or eleven millions of women voters to the English electorate means an immediate alteration of our place and prestige in Europe, an immediate weakening of our Imperial power, an immediate diminution of security for every man and women in these islands. Moreover, the whole future of legitimate and slowly developing power that now lies before English women of every class will have been endangered; the 'wild women' of these latter days will have become an institution, and English politics will have begun to drop to the window-breaking level."

"All this our Welsh Chancellor risks with a light heart. One is reminded of a famous saying of Mommsen:—"The Celts have shaken all States, and founded none."

MR. McKENNA ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. McKenna received at the Home Office on Nov. 24 a deputation on Woman Suffrage from North Monmouthshire, the constituency which he represents. The deputation consisted of three members of the Pontypool and Griffithstown branch of the Women's Social and Political Union:—Mrs. A. Edmunds (Pontnewynydd), Miss C. Butler (Panteg), and Miss R. Barrett (South Wales organising secretary for the Union).

Miss Barrett said that there was little or no chance of getting a favourable and adequate amendment to the Government Franchise Reform Bill accepted by a majority of the House of Commons, and they demanded that the Government should bring in a Bill giving the franchise equally to men and women and stand or fall by their Bill to that end.

Mr. McKenna said that he was decidedly an anti-suffragist, and he voted against the Conciliation Bill. He was waiting for some argument why he should in these circumstances seek, as a member of the Government, to force upon an unwilling House of Commons something that he objected to. He was taking the deputation's own view that the majority of the House of Commons would be opposed to such a measure. But he wished to keep an open mind, and was still willing to hear any sound argument that could turn him from his present attitude; so far he had failed to find it. It would be impossible for him in his present frame of mind to support such a measure as was suggested. He took up the same position as Mr. Asquith. The Government Bill would be one to which a woman suffrage amendment could be proposed, and that amendment would be left to the House. If carried it would form part of the Bill, and, even though he personally were opposed to the proposals, he would feel it his duty loyally to carry out, or help to carry out, the will of the majority of the House. When the independent opinion of the Assembly had been obtained in favour of the women's cause the amendment would be included in the Bill and pressed forward with all the resources at the disposal of the Government. He strongly felt that the question should be submitted to the judgment of the House of Commons free of all complications of issue, and he thought Mr. Asquith had gone a very long way in his promise to the women. If they convinced the majority he would acquiesce, but he would not seek to coerce unwilling people to a course of which he personally disapproved.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

DIDN'T DARE.

Doctor—The increasing deafness of your wife is merely an indication of advancing years, and you can tell her that.

Husband—Hum! would you mind telling her that yourself, doctor?

NOT KNOWN YET.

I haven't seen your cashier for several days past. No; he's gone out of town.

Ah! Gone for a rest eh?

We haven't found out yet whether he's gone for a rest or to escape it.

SHARP!

Why, John, she said in astonishment, hearing his language, I can't imagine why your razor isn't sharp.

How should you? he growled.

Only yesterday I trimmed a scrubbing brush with it and it worked beautifully.

NOT ALWAYS.

Bob—Everything that is bought goes to the buyer.

Harry—Not so; I bought something yesterday that didn't.

Bob—And what was that?

Harry—Coals. They went to the cellar.

PITY TO WASTE IT.

Why he exclaimed, I thought you said the last time you went to the dressmaker that you wouldn't need another gown for three months?

I know I did, dear, she replied; but in going through a drawer to-day I found a piece of ribbon that will make a lovely sash, and I haven't anything to go with it.

WILLING TO DEMONSTRATE.

The examining counsel looked searchingly at Michael Connors, standing 6 ft. and 3in. in the witness-box a of Western Court-room. What sort of a blow was it which you saw the defendant give the plaintiff? asked the lawyer.

'Twould be hard to describe said Mr. Connors, in his most confidential tone, but if any of you gentlemen is willing to step forward I could show you, easy.

DOING AS ORDERED.

A countryman once entered a grocery establishment and bought goods to the value of a sovereign. Then placing five shillings down in payment he began to go.

Come back! cried the assistant; this won't do.

Well, returned the other coolly, it will have to do. You see, the judge ordered me to pay five shillings to th' pound, and I am just going by orders, that's all.

NOT A BOY.

So that's the baby, eh?

That's the baby.

Well, I hope you will bring it up to be a conscientious, good young man.

I am afraid that will be rather difficult.

Pshaw! As the twig is bent the tree's inclined.

I know; but this twig is bent on being a girl, and we are inclined to let it go at that.

NICE PEOPLE TO KNOW.

That is what I call downright humiliating said Mrs Biggins.

What has happened? enquired her husband.

The neighbors who recently moved next door are going to have company, so they sent over to borrow our drawing room rug. I let them have it, and in a little while they came back and said they didn't think it was handsome enough to go with their furniture, and could I lend them the money to buy a new one!

CANNY.

The monotony of the diet of those unfortunate persons who had nothing but tinned foods to eat, week in and week out, was never better expressed than in the following:—

There was a cowboy in the barren sagebrush country who used to send in every Wednesday the same order to the storekeeper:—

Canamilk, canabeans, canajam, canabutter, canaapples, canacorn, canabam, canaplums.

BROWNSON'S BULLDOG.

The Brownsons were pestered by circular distributors and tramps and Mrs Brownson said they must either go into a flat or buy a bulldog. So Brownson bought a bulling. It was a great big ugly brute, but Mrs. Brownson was charmed with it she; called it Joe, tied a pale blue ribbon round its neck, and taught it tricks.

Do you want to buy a dog? Brownson asked Smithers the other day. Joe's for sale.

Joe! Smithers exclaimed. Why; you were boasting about him only yesterday. What's the matter with.

Oh, well, my wife taught him some tricks you know, how to carry things, and so on. No harm in that, of course. But last night Mrs B woke me up and whispered—There's burglars downstairs I said, Nonsense; Joe would half kill them. But nothing would satisfy her till I got out of bed. I went down the stairs quietly and peeped into the dining-room. She was right there were burglars, three of them—and Joe?

Joe! Wasn't he killing the burglars?

Well, no! he was too busy, Brownson admitted. Busy; What doing? Smithers wanted to know! Carrying the lantern for the burglars!

AN INDUCEMENT.

Lover—You are getting prettier every day.

Sweet Girl—Just now I am living on brown bread and water to improve my complexion.

How long can you keep that up.

Oh indefinitely.

Then let's get married.

A FIRST-CLASS KICKER.

It was a real old-fashioned gun, but its owner was proud of it. According to him, it had killed more wondrous beasts than any gun ever made before or after.

Still, it wasn't modern, and some of his friends couldn't refrain from criticism.

Doesn't it kick? one asked, Looks to me as if it would recoil pretty badly.

Rather? It's got a tremendous way of kicking. But that makes me more fond of it—it's one of its special features. Tell you what happened once! A great grizzly bear was charging me; I shot; and missed him! And if it hadn't been for the fact that this gun kicked me so far back that I had time to reload—well, I shouldn't have been here to tell you the story!

ROUGH ON RICHARD.

They were evidently from the country and had wandered into the first place of amusement they found. A performance of Richard III was in progress, and after buying tickets they went squeaking down the aisle, led by the usher, to seats well toward the front.

They watched the stage, at first with hope of some excitement, but with steadily decreasing interest. At last the young woman touched the young man.

"Let's go out, Jim," she said. It's more interesting out in the street.

Let's hold on for a minute longer, returned her escort. It cost considerable to get in, and, besides, that clown has just called for a hoss. I shouldn't wonder if the show's really going to begin, Emma.

A GREAT MORAL QUESTION.

Mr Alexander, the evangelist, tells the following story;—There were two darkies over in my country named Moses and Ephraim, who went out one night to rob a hen roost. Moses planted the ladder, climbed up the tree where the chickens were roosting, grabbed them round the neck one by one, and handed them down to Ephraim, who put them in a bag. About a dozen had been bagged when Moses suddenly stopped the proceedings. What's the matter, Brother Moses? asked Ephraim; 'I'se jes been thinkin' whether, now you and me's members ob de church, it's right for us to take all dis yer man's chickens. Brudder Mose, said Ephraim, dat's a great moral question which you an' I ain't got time to wrastle wid. Pass down anudder yaller-leg!

GEORGE GRAY Says: The World's Record Billiard Player IS THE MOST O-T HEALTHFUL DRINK.

Specially approved and recommended as a pure product by the BRITISH ANALYTICAL CONTROL.

A body formed to protect the food supplies of the public of the United Kingdom.

GOLD MEDAL & DIPLOMA. Paris Exhibition Internationale, 1909.

GEORGE GRAY'S PLAY.

This young Australian boy in play is a veritable Napoleon—iron-nerved, calm and collected. After his big breaks, when the tension of the audience bursts into wild excitement, and everybody wants to pat his back, or shake his hand, he is the coolest and least concerned person in the room. After getting the balls into position, he scores with ease and precision, without having to move more than 18 inches from the spot where he stands, and very rarely making use of a rest.

This ease in play was bemoaned by one of his opponents, who said that in making his own comparatively small breaks he had to use the long rest and the short rest, and to walk about five miles around the room, backwards and forwards, from one side of the table to the other!

As may be imagined, to possess such nerves young Gray is temperate in the matter of drink, and on this subject he thus expresses himself:—

"In order to keep in my best form, I have to be very particular in matters of food and drink, so that my nerves and general health shall always be at their best.

"At all times I drink 'O.T.' because I have found it to be the only satisfactory non-alcoholic drink, being best for my health, and this means everything to me.

"During a match I find 'O.T.' the very best beverage, because it is so warming, stimulating, and wonderfully refreshing; and being without alcohol it does not affect the eye, hand, or nerves.

"I make a point of having 'O.T.' wherever I go in all my travels and matches, because experience has proved its value to me."

George Gray's Biggest Breaks.

1,200 (894 and 269 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 5 and 6. 1911.
1,318 (1,314 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 6 and 7. 1911.
1,340 (330 off the red), v. J. Duncan, Cardiff, Jan. 28, 1911.
1,402 (*1,336 off the red), v. E. Diggle, at Manchester, Feb. 7, 1911.
†1,576, v. G. Nelson, at Southampton, March 1 and 2, 1911.
‡2,196 (unfinished), v. Harverson, at Holborn-hall, March 11, 1911.

*Red ball record (445 consecutive shots).
†Break record.
‡1,620 off the red ball, 540 consecutive shots; red ball record.

O.T. is derived from Fruits and Herbs recognised for their nutritive and beneficial properties, and having essentials favourable for the blending of a delicious, healthful drink. Agreeable to the palate, and distinguished for its favourable effects on the constitution, O.T. is an every-day beverage that can be taken at all times with happy results. It is always a safe and desirable form of refreshment for use at Home, at the Club, at the Bar.

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OLD BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

Display in the Stadium.

Last night, at the Stadium in the exhibition of Old Bombay, a military programme took place before a good assemblage of people. An effective item was a cavalry display given by the 28th K. G. O. Cavalry. First a number of mounted men came into the arena and dismounting made their horses lie down. Then they were suddenly attacked by jungle tribes on camels. A skirmish followed in which the cavalry were victorious. After this the sowars gave a clever exhibition of cross tent-pegging, first on horses and then out camels, picking up handkerchiefs, riding standing and tent-pegging at lighted pegs in quick succession. This part of the performance was smartly carried out and received its due meed of applause.

The Border Foray by the 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluchis was a realistic scene of frontier life in the more troubled times. The domestic adjuncts to the caravan were an artistic conception on the part of the organisers of the piece and the men themselves made good actors, especially in the attack on the camp and the subsequent raid of the attackers by the returning foragers. Although the representation has been given before in the Stadium it lost none of its interest in repetition.

The 104th Wellesley's Rifles once again gave an admirable torchlight tattoo made up of several intricate figures which were carried through with cleverness and precision by the men to the accompaniment of their band.

During the evening, the H I. M. the King's band of the Royal Marine Artillery played a long and interesting programme of music, while the other bands in attendance were that of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers and the Karnatic Band of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. The Royal Warwickshire Regimental Ameteur Dramatic Corps were as humorously entertaining as is their wont in "A Night in Japan" which they presented in the Open-air Theatre and the Mountain Railway and Joy Wheel held chief place among the amusements.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

From to-day the entrance fee to the exhibition will be permanently reduced to eight annas.

The Horse Jumps will be available for practice competitors in Championship events Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 25, to-morrow afternoon, from 5 to 6 p.m. The Stadium will be thrown open to the public on practice days free of charge. Spectators will enter by the public Stadium entrance in Esplanade Road.

There will not be the usual Sunday performance in the arena of the Stadium to-morrow 17th inst.

There will be a Massed Band performance on Wednesday next, the 20th inst., in the arena of the Stadium in lieu of the usual performance.

ZOROASTRIAN LITERATURE.

The text of the address presented on Saturday (Nov. 25) by Parsi residents in England to the Rev. Lawrence Heyworth Mills, D.D., Hon. M.A. Professor of Zend Philology, Oxford is as follows:—

Reverend Sir,—In common with our Zoroastrian brethren in the Indian Empire and Persia as well as those scattered in other countries both of the East and the West, we, as Parsis are deeply conscious of the profound debt of the whole Zoroastrian community to you for the long years of ripe and fruitful scholarship you have devoted to the study, translation and exposition of our ancient sacred writings. You took up the subject a generation ago, and more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since you came to Oxford from Germany on the invitation of the eminent Editor of the Sacred Books of the East Series, Professor Max Muller. In Germany you had been completing your translations of the 31st volume of the Sacred Books at the pressing united request of Professors Max Muller and James Darmesteter. From that time forward you have devoted yourself with an unitring zeal, which age does not quench, to this important branch of Oriental study, and for many years you have been the greatest living authority thereon.

This is not the occasion to set forth in detail your contributions to the subject, such as your great Dictionary of the Gathic language of the Zend Avesta; the continuation and completion of your work upon the Gathas; your comprehensive Yasna of the Avesta; your work on Zoroaster; Philo the Achaemenids and Israel; your comparisons of ancient Israelitic literature with the Avesta; your editorship and translation of the Phalvi Commentaries, together with your translations of Avesta into Sanskrit. Not only have your labours been of the highest value in opening out to European scholarship the rich mines of Zoroastrian literature, they have done much to stimulate a more enlightened understandings of the teachings of our ancient Faith by its followers. Although the great majority of Parsis in India are familiar with the English language, the need for bringing your researches within the knowledge of the less-educated members of the community has been recognised by the translation of several of your works into Gujerati.

Your interest in our literature has been accompanied by a kindly and hospitable solicitude for the welfare of members of the community, particularly young students sojourning here.

The debt of the Parsi race to you is beyond estimate, and it is by way of indicating our recognition thereof that we ask leave to present to this address. It is accompanied by the prayer that you may long be spared for the great service you are still rendering at the age of 75, and by feelings of affectionate gratitude that you have done so much to make possible the realisation of your own words that "the Zend Avesta should be revered and studied by all who value the records of the human race," since "Zrathustrianism has had an influence of very positive power in determining the gravest results."

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Corrected list of passengers who embarked on board H. M. transport "Dongola (P. and O. S. N. Co.), at Southampton on Nov. 29 for Bombay, Arrives Port Said Dec. 9; leaves Suez Dec. 10; arrives Bombay Dec. 19, 1911:—R. F. A.—Brevet Col. H. G. Smith, Capts. W. R. Warren, D. G. Blois R. G. A.—Major J. D. S. Sherer, Lieut. T. C. Heywood. 1st West Riding Regt.—Major R. E. Maffett. R. A. M. C.—Lieut. Cols. W. W. Pike (from Suez), M. D. O'Braddell, Majors L. More, E. P. Connoly, W. A. Woodside. Capts. F. A. Stephens, F. W. Browne. Lieut. R. E. Priest. 1st Rl. Munster Fusiliers.—Capt. W. A. Hutchinson, 2nd Leicestershire Regt.—Capt. J. Bacchus, Lieuts. R. R. Yalland, G P Bellwood, 4th Worcestershire Regt.—Capt. C. de F. Myburgh 1st Seaforth Highlanders.—Capt. C. P. M. Burn, 2nd Lieuts. J. Muirhead, K. A. N. Anderson 1st Highland L. I.—Capt. W. Halswell 2nd N Staffordshire Regt.—Capt E E D Henderson Lieut. A F A Hooper. 2nd Rl Fusiliers.—Capt S J Lowe, 2nd Lieut. A. J. Astley, 2nd Rajpoot L I.—Capt L C Wagstaff 1st Rl Irish Regt.—Major R G S Moriarty, 2nd Lieut D H Pratt. 6th Jat L I.—Capt C J M Thornhill. 1st Rl Dublin Fusiliers—Major W J Venour, D S O. 1st Brahmans—Capt E R L Browning. 2nd Notts and Derby Regt—Lieut H E F Wyncoll, 43rd Erinpura Regt.—Capt, C. L. Cobban. 2nd Shropshire L.I.—Lieut. R. Fort, 2nd Lieu. J. C. Plowden., 1st Rl. Irish Rifles.—Capt. L. C. Sprague, Lieut. F. J. Martyr. 1st Durham L. I.—Lieut W. R Lovering. 7th Hussars.—Capt. W. Paget-Tomlinson, Lieut. G. L. T. G., Meyrick. 14th Sikhs.—Lieut K. R. McCloughin. 2nd Rl. W. Kent Regt.—Lieut. C. W. Case Morris., 12th Cavalry.—Lieut. W. M. Churchill. Royal Engineers, Lieut. E. J. B. Hayes Sadler., I. M. S.—Lieuts. P. E. Connellan, E. S. Goss., 2nd Worcestershire.—Lieut. E. C. R. Hudson, 2nd Rl. Welsh Fusiliers.—2nd Lieuts. P. H. Gordon, W. G. Holmes, A. V. C.—Lieut. D. L. Dixon. 2nd E Yorkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. O. J. Addyman. 1st K O. S. B.—2nd Lieut, S. C. Renny. 1st Rl. Welsh Regt.—2nd Lieut. E. M. Douglas (for Egypt). 2nd Dorsetshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. G. E. Burdekin. 2nd Gordon Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. C. Cochrane. 1st Middlesex Regt.—2nd Lieut. A. W. Row. 2nd Cameron Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. R. A. C. Henderson. 2nd Rl. Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. K. R. Gilroy, 2nd Rl. Berkshire Regt.—2nd Lieut. K. J. Hinds, 2nd Cheshire Regt.—2nd Lieuts. P. G. Villiers-Stuart, E. P. Nares. R. N.—Sub-Lieut. H. W. Fawcett. R. I. M.—Sub-Lieut. C. J. Nicoll. 1st Rl. Lancs. Regt.—2nd Lieut. C. G. S. Irvine. Q. A. M. N. S. I.—Misses A. M. Bird, R. L. Neile, A. G Veech, M. E. Harvey. Wife of Col. Strange, Staff.

The Diet of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz has imposed upon bachelors, who are not liable to provide for the support of their relatives, taxes to the extent of 25 per cent. above those paid by magried men.

STRONGER AMERICAN NAVY.

Minimum of Forty Battleships.

A telegram from Washington, dated Dec. 2, states that in his annual report, Mr. Meyer, Secretary of the United States Navy, says that a total of forty battleships, with a proportionate number of other fighting and auxiliary vessels, is the least that will place the United States on a safe basis in its relations with the other world Powers.

Mr. Meyer says: "While at least two other Powers have more ambitious building plans, it is believed that if we maintain an efficient fleet of the size mentioned we shall be secure from attack and our country will be free to work out its destiny in peace and without hindrance. Every other Power should understand that, while seeking peace, we are prepared for war."

The American Navy, Mr. Meyer says, has rejected the turbine for propelling machinery for battleships in favour of reciprocating engines, although this is contrary to the judgment of European naval experts. Exhaustive tests convince the American authorities that the reciprocating engine is about 30 per cent. more economical at cruising speed than the turbine and of about the same economy at high speeds.

Battleships 36 and 37, now in course of construction, the report continues, mark a distinct advance on any vessels in existence. These vessels will be oil burners, and will carry no coal. They are to be of about the same size as the Delaware, but their machinery will weigh 3,000 tons less, or a saving of 30 per cent., and the fire-room force will be reduced by 50 per cent.

The Panama Canal the Secretary believes, is destined to become the most important strategical point in the Western Hemisphere, and makes a Caribbean base absolutely necessary. The best base is Guantanamo Bay, which Cuba has ceded to the United States for naval purposes.

This base Mr. Meyer says will enable the United States to control the Caribbbean Sea, with all its lines of approach to the canal, and with a torpedo base at Key West, will render the Gulf of Mexico immune from attack.

MR. TAFT'S AVOWAL.

Speech which might have been Amended.

A New York telegram on Dec. 1, states as follows:—

In an authorised interview in the "Outlook" (of which journal Mr. Roosevelt is one of the editors) President Taft, while expressing a hope that he would be elected President for a second term, confesses to two mistakes in the course of his administration.

One mistake was, he says, that he did not make as strong a fight when the Tariff Bill was before Congress to secure the reduction of the duty on paper as he did for free hides. The President's most interesting admission, however, relates to his speech at Vinona Minnesota, in which eulogised the Payne Tariff Bill as the best ever enacted. That speech has done more harm than any previous or subsequent utterance.

"Had I known as much as I do now," the President informed the interviewer "I should have released that there are some things which one cannot leave to be taken as granted. I dedicated that speech to a stenographer in a train between two stations, and glanced through it only enough to straighten out the grammar. If I had prepared it two or three weeks beforehand, and revised it deliberately as I ought to have done, I should have clarified several passages. Particularly I should have changed the sentence where I proclaim the Payne Tariff Act as the best that was ever passed. The comparative degree would have been a better discretion than the superlative."

Mr. Taft in the interview confesses that the tariff is "overdone in America," and pronounces in favour of reductions in the woollen and cotton tariffs and free trade between the United States and Canada.

My "happiness," Mr. Taft concludes, "is not dependent upon holding my office, and I shall go back to private life with no heartburning if the people, after an unprejudiced review of my administration, conclude that someone else can serve them to better advantage."

The Democratic "World" in a caustic leader denounces Mr. Taft as a happy-go-lucky President whose most momentous decisions are reached in a haphazard fashion "between two stations."

LOS ANGELES OUTRAGE.

Sensational End to Trial of Leaders.

Intense excitement says a New York telegram on December 1, was created throughout the entire country by the dramatic plea of guilty made of Los Angeles, California, this evening by the Labour leader, Mr. James B. MacNamara, secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who was charged with holesale murder in connection with the destruction in October, 1910, of the "Los Angeles Times" building.

Immense crowds surged into the court of the building when it was removed that the plea of not guilty was about to be withdrawn. Mr. John J. McNamara, the unionist leader's brother, pleaded guilty to destroying the Llewellyn Ironworks at Los Angeles, which were blown up some time before the "Times" building. The dramatic and totally unexpected admission of guilt is bound to have a profound effect on labour organisations throughout the United States.

After their plea, which suddenly ended the greatest criminal trial in the modern history of the United States, the prisoners were led back to gaol. They will be sentenced on December 5. It is understood that John McNamara will be sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, and his brother to imprisonment for life.

Mr. Darrow, counsel for the prisoners, admitted to interviewers that the evidence against them was overwhelming, the prosecution having left no loophole. He expressed the hope that the crime would be regarded as an incident, and not at characterising the trade union movement as a whole. What was intended, he added, was to scare the "Los Angeles Times." A bomb ignited for this purpose unexpectedly exploded a quantity of gas in the basement of the building, which was thus destroyed. Murder was never planned.

Mr. Scott, another attorney for the defence, stated that for a long time James McNamara was unwilling to plead guilty unless his brother could escape. Finally James McNamara declared that he had no objection to hang for a "great principle."

LIVERPOOL CHURCH INCIDENT.

The Bishop and Father Stanton.

The Rev. Father Stanton, of St. Alban's Holborn, was announced to preach at the dedication service at St. Thomas's Church, Warwick-street, Liverpool, in mail week, but the Bishop of Liverpool said he would regard the visit as an act of defence, as the vicar of the church had declined to submit to his ruling with respect to the use of incense and reservation.

In the church before a crowded congregation, the Rev. Ernest Underhill, the vicar, said he had received a letter from the chaplain of the Bishop of Liverpool informing him that at the Bishop's request the Rev. A. H. Stanton had "consented to cancel his engagement to preach at St. Thomas." He immediately communicated with Father Stanton, who in reply authorised him to state that he had given no such consent. To the Bishop's letter Father Stanton, so far from "consenting" replied that if the Bishop did not wish him to preach he must ask him to write and tell the vicar so. In a letter which he (Mr Underhill) had since received from Father Stanton the following appeared:—"When in the way of the wilderness a pistol is placed to your temple to prevent you doing a certain act, it's adding insult to injury to say you have 'consented' to abstain. In London we should call this 'a bit thick'; in Liverpool perhaps you call it something else."

The vicar said he had laid the facts fully before them, and he should think that, again in the ordinary sense of the words, the action of Bishop of Liverpool amounted not to a request, but to an inhibition of a preacher of world-wide fame.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, Nov. 24.

Divisional Staff.

The following appointment has been made to the Staff in India:—

To be an Assistant Quartermaster-General—Col. H. T. Brooking, 61st Pioneers, vice Col. G. J. Shaw, I.A. (Sept. 11).

Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service.

For India.

The undermentioned ladies have been appointed Nursing Sisters:—Miss Winifred Oke, Cleave (Sept. 18). Miss Annie Marion Bird, Miss Rosamond Lucy Nevile, Miss Annie Gertrude Veech (Sept. 19).

The undermentioned lady nurse has been permitted to resign the Service:—Nursing Sister Miss Anna Josephine Marshall (Nov. 2).

War Office, Nov. 24.

Regular Forces.

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards—Lieut. G. E. M. Munday, Adj. to be Capt. under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Nov. 10). Lieut. R. C. Bingham resigns his commission (Nov. 25); Gent. Cadet A. L. E. Smith, from the R. M. C., to be Sec. Lieut. (Nov. 25); Lord Charles Melbourne Hope, to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (Nov. 25).

R. Horse Guards—Lieut. Lord Victor W. Paget, resigns his commission (Nov. 25); Sec. Lieut. K.R.G. Fenwick, from Lincolnshire Yeomanry, to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (Nov. 25).

4st (Royal) Dragoons—Capt. W. T. Hodgson, is seconded for service as an Adj. of Yeomanry (Nov. 1); Superny. Capt. P. E. Hardwick, is restored to the establishment (Nov. 1); the undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts W. H. J. St. L. Atkinson, and to remain seconded, E. W. T. Miles, Robert Houston, Adj.. under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Oct. 17).

2nd Dragoons (R. Scorts Greys)—Lieut. J. J. Readman is seconded for service as an Adj. of Territorial Yeomanry (Oct. 13).

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons—Qrmr. Serg. W. Macpherson, to the Qrmr. with the hon. rank of Lieut. (Nov. 25).

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers—Sec. Lieut. D. M. Methven to be Lieut. (Oct. 1).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R. Horse and R. Field Artillery—Maj. E. H. Newman is seconded for service on the Staff (Nov. 10); Capt. D.W.L. Spiller is seconded for service as an Adj. of Territorial Artillery (Nov. 7.); Superny. Capt. C. H. Clark is restored to the establishment (Nov. 12.); Lieut. A. Z. Blumenthal is seconded for service as an Adj. of Indian Volunteer Artillery (Oct. 29); Superny. Lieut. E. A. Wallinger is restored to the establishment Nov. 7; Capt. L. T. Goff to be Adj (Nov. 12).

R. Garrison Artillery—Capt. G. R. H. Nugent is seconded for service on the Staff (Nov. 10); Lieut. K. B. Ferguson is seconded for service as an Adjt. of Territorial Artillery (Nov. 7). The undermentioned Supernumerary Lieuts. are restored to the establishment:—D. A. Gaidener (Nov. 1); R. C. Holme (No. 7).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. B. H. Barrington-Kennet is seconded while employed with the Air Battalion, R. E. (Oct. 3). The undermentioned Sec. Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—I. C. R. Walker-Munro (since resigned) (Oct. 3), F. W. Des Voeux (Oct 25), H. L. Aubrey-Fletcher, M. V. O. (Nov. 8).

Irish Guards—Lieut. G. P. Gough resigns his commission (Nov 25).

Infantry.

King's Own (R. Lancaster Reg.)—Capt. H. F. Creagh-Osborne to the Maj (Oct. 24); Super. Capt. A. G. Joiner is restored to the establishment (Oct. 24.); Sec. Lieut. L. S. Woodgate to be Lieut. Oct 7.

King's (Liverpool Reg.)—Capt. T. W. Sheppard is seconded for service as an Adjt. of Territorial Infantry (Nov. 4.

Norfolk Reg.—Capt. L. N. Jones-Bateman is seconded for service on the Staff (Nov. 10); Capt. E. L. T. Grant retires on retired pay (Nov. 25); Super. Capt. R. W. Hare, D. S. O., is restored to the establishment, (Nov. 25.)

Lincolnshire Reg.)—Lieut P. F. Whittall retires on retire pay to serve in the S. R. under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Nov. 25.)

Devon Reg.—Sec Lieut. J. A, Andrews to be Lieut. (Oct 12.)

E. Yorks Reg.—Sec. Lieut. W. W. B. Broadley to be Lieut. (Oct. 6) Qrmr. and Hon. Maj. F. Pidgeon is placed on retired pay (Nov. 20), Serg. Maj. J. Horrocks to be Qrmr., with the hon. rank of Lieut. (Nov. 25.)

Leicestershire Reg.—Sec. Lieut. M. K. Wardle to be Lieut (Oct. 25).

R. Scots Fusiliers—Capt. E. I. D. Gordon is seconded for service on the Staff (Nov. 7-); Capt A. St. L. Fetherstonhaugh resigns his commission (Nov. 25).

Cheshire Reg.—Capt C. B. Gosset is seconded for service as an Adjt. of Territorial Infantry (Nov. 1).

Gloucestershire Reg.—Super. Capt. A. A. McLeod is restored to the establishment (Nov. 6.)

Dukb of Cornwall's L. I.—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capts:—C. L. Smith, V. C. and to remain seconded, A. C. Saunders, and to remain seconded W. K. Venning (Oct. 26); Sec. Lieut. J. H. Bradney to be Lieut (Oct. 26).

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (S. Lancs Reg.)—The undermentioned Sec Lieuts. to be Lieuts:—A. J. C. Sinclair (Oct. 4), S. H. Killick (Oct. 11).

Loyal N. Lancs. Reg.—Lieut G. E. J. Wills is seconded for service with the W. African Reg (Oct. 18).

Northamptonshire Reg.—Lieut. Herbert Power to be Anjt (Nov. 20)

King's R. R. C.—Lieut. the Hon Thomas J. A. Cecil resigns his commission (Nov. 25).

Manchester Reg.—Lieut. P. V. Holberton is seconded for service as an Adjt. of Territorial Infantry (Nov. 4).

York and Lancaster Reg.—Sec. Lieut. V. H. Hardy to be Lieut (Oct. 4).

R. Irish Rifles—The undermentioned Capts. to be Majs.:—H. C. Wright, C. R. Spedding, D. S. O. (Nov. 2.)

Princes Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt. A. E. J. Croly resigns his commission (Nov. 25); Sec. Lieut. G. D. G. Elton to be Lieut. (Oct. 21).

Connaught Rangers—Maj. J. C. H. Raven retires on pay (Nov. 25).

Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)—The undermentioned Capts. are seconded for service on the Staff:—B. H. H. Cooks (Nov. 1), S. E. Hollond (Nov. 4); Sec. Lieut. T. R. Eastwood to be Lieut. (Nov. 11).

W. India Reg.—Lieut G. B, Groom is seconded for service as an Adjt. of Territorial Infantry (Nov. 1).

Army Medical Service.

Col. Sir David Bruce, C.B., F.R.S., M.B., is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Nov. 9); Lieut.-Col. W. W. Pike, D.S.O., from the R.A.M.C., to be Col., vice Sir D. Bruce, C.B., F.R.S., seconded (Nov. 9).

R.A.M.C.—Maj. D. Harvey is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Nov. 9).

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Lieut. L. L. Dixon, to be Capt., with precedence next below Capt. T. Bone (Sept. 5); Lieut. H. S. Woods resigns his commission (Nov. 25).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Staff Nurses to be Sisters—Mis Alice A. Steer (May 31), Miss Amelia Ayre (June 19), Miss Bleanor Close (July 21), Miss Gladys A. Howe (Oct. 16), Miss Mary D. Woodhouse (Oct. 17), Miss Jean S.G. Gardner (Oct, 28), Miss Muriel German (Nov. 4), Miss Fannie E. Manfield (Nov. 12).

The undermentioned Staff Nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of previsional service having expired—Miss Mary E. Evans. Miss Cecily V. E. Thompson.

Memeranda.

Col. (temporary Brig.-Gen., G. Z. Younghusband, C. B., I.A. to be Maj-Gen. vice Sir. H. M. P. Hawkes, who has retired (Aug, 29),

Lieut.-Col. and Brev Col F M Close on completion of the tenure of his appointment as a Chief Instruc. tor in Guhnery, retirce on retired pay (Nov. 22.)

The undermentioned native officer Indian Army, is granted the hon. rank of Capt on retirement:—Risaldar Major Gurdatt Singh, Sardar Bahadur. 12th Cavalry (Feb. 1).

Admiralty, 30th November.

The undermentioned Midshipmen have this day been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Henry James Hartnoll, Francis Eckley Oakeley, Colin MacLeod Campbell, Guy Oakley Maund and John Gordon Pearce Thomson.

Admiralty, 1st December.

In accordance with provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 9th October, 1903—Paymaster-in-Chief William Reid Dodridge has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909—Lieutenant George Pritzler Green has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request,

War Office, 1st December,

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fiennes H. Crampton, Royal Garrison Artillery, to be a Chief Instructor in Gunnery, vice Brevet Colonel F. M. Close, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 22nd November.

Captain Oswald A. G. FitzGerald, 18th King George's Own Lancers, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade. Dated 8th November.

Captain George R. H. Nugent, Royal Artillery, to be a Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, vice Brevet Colonel A. H. B. Cavaye, who has retired, Dated 15th November.

Captain John C. Harding Newman, the Essex Regiment, from a Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, vice Captain T. J. Marrable. The Lancashire Fusiliers, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 23rd November.

Captain Arthur F. U. Green, Royal Artillery, to be a Brigade Major, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Buckle, D.S.O., Royal Artillery, who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 24th November.

Cavalry.

Royal Horse Guards, Second Lieutenant Algernon C. Turnor to be Lieutenant. Dated 25th November.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), Lieutenant Reginald A. Cooper to be Captain. Dated 5th August.

5th (Princes Charlotte of Wales's), Dragoon Guards, Norman Sykes Collier-Johnston to be Second Lieutenant (on Probation). Dated 2nd December.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), Second Lieutenant Kenneth Slingsby Hunter, from Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own), to be Second Lieutenant (on Probation). Dated 2nd December.

19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars, Supernumerary Lieutenant Guy Bonham-Carter is restored to the establishment. Dated 25th October.

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, Supernumerary Captain Reginald E. Cecil is restored to the establishment. Dated 12th October.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Augustus B. H. Clerke retires on retired pay. Dated 2nd December.

Major Montagu C. P. Ward is seconded for service on the staff. Dated 17th November.

Supernumerary Major and Brevet-Colonel William A. M. Thompson is restored to the establishment. Dated 17th November.

Captain Francis A. Kemble to be Major, and to remain seconded. Dated 10th November.

Captain the Honourable Bertrand J. Russell retires on retired pay. Dated 2nd December.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Fiennes H. Crampton is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 22nd November.

Major Frederick W. S. Stanton, D. S. O., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice F. H. Crampton. Dated 22nd November.

Supernumerary Major George R. M. Church is restored to the establishment. Dated 27th November.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Robert E. B. Pratt to be Captain, under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 31st Octeber.

Second Lieutenant Francis E. Buller to be Lieutenant. Dated 31st Octobar, 1911.

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Lieutenant Francis C. Longbourne is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 15th November.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Captain Edgar G. D. Lardner is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account o ill-health. Dated 22rd August.

The South Wales Borderers, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Jonos H. du B. Travers, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 29th November.

Major Hugh G. Casson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel J. H. du B. Travers. Dated 29th November.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant, Alan A. Sharland is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 14th November.

Second Lieutenant Lionel A Deane to be Lieutenant. Dated 14th November.

The Border Regiment, Captain Charles G. W. Andrews to be Adjutant. Dated 2nd December.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Captain Henry M. Powell is seconded for service with the West African Regiment. Dated 15th November.

Lieutenant Vere Howland is seconded for service with the West African Regiment. Dated 15th November.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Captain Henry L. Alexander is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 10th November.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Captain John W. West to be Major. Dated 29th November.

Captain Edmund S. Worthington, M. V. O., is seconded for special extra-regimental employment. Dated 29th September.

The undermentioned officers are seconded for service under the Foreign Office:—Captain Ronald E. Todd, M. B. Dated 1st November. Lieutenant Campbell Robb M. B. Dated 14th November. Lieutenant Robert Gale, M. B. Dated 15th November. Lieutenant Pierce M. J. Brett, M. B. is confirmed in his rank.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Margaret Hale to be Staff Nurse (provisionally). Dated 11th November.

The undermentioned Ladies on their retirement, are granted permission to retain the badge of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, in recognition of their long and devoted service:—Miss Ann Garrick R. R. C. Miss Sarah L. Wilshaw, R. R. C.

Memorands.

Colonel Henry F. M. Wilson, C. B., on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on the Half pay List. Dated 15th October.

Brevet Colonel Jonas H. du B. Travers to be Colonel. Dated 4th October.

Captain the Honourable Arthur C. Murray, Half pay List, resigns his commission. Dated 2nd Dec.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant William H. Dale, Royal Engineers, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 2nd November.

Inspector of Works and Honorary Lieutenant Harold Eustace Coad, Staff for Royal Engineer Services, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 7th November.

The honorary rank of Captain in the Army granted to Major Charles Dudley Carleton.

Smith, West Somerset Imperial Yeomanry, as notified in the Gazette of the 9th May, 1905, is cancelled.

General Reserve of Officers.

Captain Charles D. Carleton Smith is removed, His Majesty having no further occasion for his services. Dated 22nd December.

Captain Maurice F. Dennis resigns his commission. Dated 2nd December.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 16th December.

307. Parades—Saturday, 16th December, 1911.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies 1 inch Aiming Rifle Practice from Middle Ground Fort.

Parade at Apoll Bunder at 5 p.m., and proceed direct by Bunder boats.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

308. Musketry—Sunday, 17th December, 1911

No. 1 Company Class Firing at the British Infantry Range at Colaba. Firing to commence at 8 a. m.

Dress:—Plain Clothes.

The Officer Commanding will detail a party of N C O's and men for this purpose.

310. Strength—The undermentioned members having joined the Corps are taken on the Strength and posted as follows:—

No. 1421 Gunner W J Thomas. No. 2 Company No. 1 Sub-Division.

No. 110 Sapper F. McQuade E, E, Company.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A., Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Committee Meeting of the B. V. A Rifle Association on Monday 18th December at 7 p.m in the B. V. A. Club. All members of the Committee are requested to attend.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time allowances Light M. S.	Mod. M. S.	Fresh M. S.
Turquoise	Messrs J W Stokes & I F Preston	23 45	15 50	8 45
Melody	Officers, R A	18 20	16 40	33 20
Eileen IV	J F Watson Esqr and Maj Muter	Scr		
Mahshuka	Lt FitzGerald R N	14 35	13 32	9 11

Course:—Cee Vessel—N Karanja Buoy Starboard—S Karanja Buoy Starboard—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—Cee Vessel. Length 12·57 miles.

"B" CLASS RACE—Sailed at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances Time on Course. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	29 20	Maj Dobbs & Capt McIver
Antelope	30 48	Officers Warwickshire Regt
Lylie	26 24	Messrs D Fraser & R G Fischer
Pepita	39 36	Lt J White, R N
Maya	Scr	Mr V T Janson Esqr.

Course:—Cee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—N Karanja Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Cee Vessel then the short course, =3·83 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

"C" CLASS RACE—Sailed at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.
Fevella	1 51	Dr B H Goldsmith
Maud	2 28	Officer R E
Manouruea	0 37	Newman Taylor Esq
Millie	5 33	Messrs. Chapman and Tweddle
Cluiha	Scr	Capt J J Welch
Lapwing	4 19	C N Moberly Esq
Valkyrie	5 33	R Walker Esq
Curlew	2 28	Messrs A S Orr and H B Pilcher
Swallow	3 42	E Y Watson Esq
Cricket	9 45	T S Gregson Esq
Mario Louise	11 43	K MacIver Esq

Course:—Cee Vessel—S Karanja Buoy port—Mark Buoy port—Cee Vessel. =7·43 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

SHIP'S BOATS RACE—Sailed at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.
36' Pinnace	3 9	H M S Argyll
32' Cutter	12 36	H M S Argyll
30' Cutter	14 10	H M S Argyll
32' Cutter	13 36	H M S Cochrane
27' Whaler	3 9	H M S Cochrane
38' Cutter	17 19	R I M S Hardinge
28' Cutter	17 19	R I M S Hardinge

Course;—3. =6·26 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY RACES

2nd Extra Meeting.

The following is the time and order of running of to-day's races at Mahaluxmi:—

	p. m.
1st Race—The Little Arab Trial Plate ...	3-10
2nd Race—Selling Plate	3-40
3rd Race—The Winter Plate	4-10
4th Race—Arab Maiden Plate	4-40
5th Race—Arab Trial Plate	5-10
6th Race—The Medium Arab Pony Plate ...	5-40

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 2nd Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES:—

	Standard Time. p. m.
Colaba	2-24
Church Gate	2-29
Arrives at Mahaluxmi	2-39

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 15.

The disturbance in Persia is still on the west of Bushire and remains feeble. No change is observable in the unsettled weather to the west of Ceylon and the rainfall in South Peninsula has decreased. Elsewhere in India dry weather prevails.

Forecast.—No important change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15th OF DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 15th December, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess at Jhansi. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Jacobabad and Bikaner; the minimum is below normal at Karachi and Bikaner and in excess at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect in Kathiawar. Temperature is in excess except in the extreme western districts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in excess, more particularly at night.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal. Minimum temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Colombo are the only stations reporting rainfall of importance. Cloud has decreased in the south of the Peninsula and also in the extreme north.

Isolated showers may possibly occur in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 16th

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Companys steamer Habsburg, 2,415 tons, Captain Casulich, will sail to-day for Trieste and with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Uckermark 2,652 tons, Captain H. Rohde, will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general and the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Arsterturm, 3,152 tons Captain F. Goosmann will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain W. B. Murison, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Rangoon, November 28 via Karachi, with a cargo of Bulk oil.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain A. B. Watson, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Busreh, December 5 with a general cargo and horses.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer Persia, 4,154 tons, Captain W. H. Haughton, R. N. R., arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from London, November 24, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed on Friday for Karachi, wish mails and a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Brookby, 2,370 tons, Captain W. S. Thompson will sail to-day for Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

The Rubattino Line steamer D. Balduin, 2,684 tons, Captain D Maganzini, sailed on Friday for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Lord Antrim, 2,773 tons, Captain J. Aiker, sailed on Friday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The Rubattino Line steamer Capri 2,717 tons, Captain P. Figari, will sail to-day for Hongkong, with a general cargo and passengers.

The following Notice to Mariners has been issued by the Port officer Bombay:—In continuation of notice to mariners dated 6th December 1911, all steam launches are warned to go dead slow when passing anywhere in the vicinity of the sunken dredger "Octopus" now lying off the south end of the Dam of the New Docks, as the slightest swell from passing launches will greatly delay the raising operations.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Medina.....Capt A E M ...Chatfield Royal Navy
H M S Defence.....Capt H H Bruce .....Royal Navy
H M S Cochrane ...Capt W E Goodenough ...Royal Navy
H M S Argyll...Capt M Culme-Seymour...Royal Navy
H M S Pelorus .....Comdr Horne.....R Navy
H M S Natal.....Capt Clement Greatorex...R Navy
H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr John Harvey...Special Service steamer.
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Lack .....Troopship
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr D F Vines.....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Bargh.....R I Marine Stream.

Singu.....1912 Murison .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Persia.....4154 Haughton .....London...13-1-12...P & O Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 15.

Arcadia .....3513 Barcham...London...P & O Co
Angus .....2320 Dokers.....T Morrison & Co
Arabia .....4198 Pulmer.....P & O Co
Belle of France ...2469 Cadgell .....A Yule & Co
Cuyahoga .....3979 Allerathsen.....Standard Oil Co
Oceana.....3507 Jones.....P & O Co
Glenlog .....3696 Muirhead.....W & A G & Co
Harfleur.....2846 Sodler.....Captain .....
Helias .....960 Kundsen.....F F C & Co
Madura.....1273 Logan.....M M & Co
Gutenfels.....3501 Fransiers...W & A Graham & Co
Kanara.....594 King .....M M & Co
Lawada.....2124 Lane ..Calcutta.....M M & Co
Moleja .....6783 Wiston.....P & O Co
Newbridge .....2397 Wellett .....W & A G & Co
Nurani.....2870 Crebbir.....Calcutta...T M & Co
Peebles.....2732 Wallace ..T Morrison and Co.
Shirlay.....2192 Stone .....T Morrison & Co
Towergate .....2358 Jackson.....
Fultala .....2701 Chioler . Moulmein...14-12 .. M M & Co
Firoozi.....2029 Primrose...Karachi.....19-12.....B & P S N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull	24-12	Finlay & Co
C&R City of Athens	3571	Know	K N & Co		
F Brodstone	3049	Martin	Antwerp		W & A G & Co
G Naseri	912	Watson	P Gulf	27-12	B & P S N Co
K Toss Maru	3610	Saton	N Y	Kaiku	
N Brookby	2371	Thompson	16-12	R A Willis	
O Harst	2397	Moody	Liverpool	25-12	W & A G & Co
O Ardsarroch	3160	England	Hull	K N & Co	
P Astertarm	3154	Gossmann	Karachi	18-12	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Olympia	3269	Brown	L'pool	20-12	W & G & Co
3 Elmmoor	2390	Evans	Port Said	19-12	Ralli Bros
4 Habsburg	2415	Cosulich	Trieste	16-12	A L S N & Co
6 Capri	2680	Figare			R Line
7 Montabello	2770	Croft	J. Finlay and Co.		
8 Uckermark	2652	Rohde	Karachi	16-12	W & A G & Co
10&11 Delta	4780	Martin	Shanghai	20-12	P & O Co
15 Koenig	3176	Von Holdt	A Strandes & Co		
16 Farley	2765	Samson	Liverpool	W & A G & Co	

H W P D

Fonani	552	Fakeera	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Anmed	Repairing ...Bo S N Co
Indravati	513	Esmail	N F ...N F ...Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ebram	Bo S N Co
Netravati	699	Fakira	K'chi ...16-12 ...Bo S N Co
Coorland	769	Ebrahi	m ...Bo S N Co
		B I Dock.	
Pundua	2125	McDiarmed	M M & Co
		P & O Dock.	
Gallia	555	Wrate	repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels	Commanders	From
15	Persia	Haughton	London, Nov 24
	Singu	Murison	Rangoon, Nov 28
	Naseri	Watson	Busreh, Dec 5

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	City of Agra	Buck	Manchester, &c
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, &c
	Lord Antrim	Aiken	Dunkirk
	D Balduino	Maganzim	Genoa

The folling vessles obtanied port clearances last erday.:—

Steamer Brookly Thompson for Philadelphia.
" Capri, Figari for Hongkong.
" Habsburg Casulich, for Trieste.
" Uckermark Rohde, for Hamburg & c.
" Asterturm, Goosmann for Karachi,

The folling vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer Singu for Rangoon.
" Naseri for Persian Gulf.
" Pundua for Persian Gulf.
" Annan for Noumea.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	From.
10	Tara	Negapat
10	Ripley	Liverpool
10	Rance	Java
11	Werdenfels	Antwerp
12	Merton Hall	Cocanads
13	Silesia	Calcutta
12	Dilwara	Rangoon.
13	Wardha	Bombay
13	Taroba	Straits
13	Woonabridge	Bunbury

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "City of Birmingham" passed Suez on the 14th instant and is due to arrived here on Saturday the 23rd p. m.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Markgraf arrived at Mombasa from Bombay to-day via Lamu.

A CHARMING PRESENT FOR XMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

OLD & NEW BOMBAY.

OVER 500 ILLUSTRATIONS.

No more interesting and comprehensive account of Bombay has ever been published. The illustrations with which the book is embellished form a unique collection of pictures of Bombay and its people ancient and modern. The romantic tale of the rise of Bombay is told in picture and letterpress, and should be read by every visitor or resident.

EXTRACT.

A SPLENDID SOUVENIR.

The stirring scenes through which Bombay has been passing, which have not only a present but a deep historic interest, call up recollections and remembrances to those who have resided for long in this city, of how, almost within the memory of living men, it has grown, outstripped its borders, and become one of the greatest commercial cities in the world. "Old and New Bombay, an historical and descriptive account of Bombay and its environs published by G. Claridge, Whiteaway's Buildings, and printed at Caxton House, Fort, Bombay," is a beautifully-printed plate paper reproduction of places and scenes connected with the Bombay of the past,—a past which has crumbled away before the exigencies of ever-rolling commerce. The coming of the King-Emperor, says the introduction, "has given the Caxton of India a great opportunity, and he has taken the tide at the flood. With uncommon energy and indefatigable persistency he has unearthed sculptures, paintings and portraits, hunted up traditions and legends, and searched out surviving patriarchs in whose far-reaching memories many a deed of by-gone years was fading away; and many a rare old story was passing into a dream. These pictures and reminiscences, so nearly lost, are imperishably preserved in the splendid volume before us, a triumph of the Printer's art."

The present production is a work of art of a high order, and should find a place in every Anglo-Indian sitting room, and form a splendid New Year's memento to send to those who, having finished with India, are passing the eventide of life in their native land.

PRICES: Rs. 10 (132 pp.) and Rs. 20 (200 pp.).

The Superior Edition includes Photographs of many old Bombayites.

Also Photographs of the Royal Visit and Proclamation Parade.

On view in Arts and Crafts Photographic Department near Eastern Entrance and at all Book-sellers.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NEW THROUGH SERVICE TO PESHAWAR FROM JANUARY 1ST.

DOWN.		UP.	
Bombay	Dep. 21-30	Peshawar	Dep. 7-55
*Rutlam Jn.	Arr. 10-0	Rawalpindi	Arr. 12-15
Do.	Dep. 10-20	Do.	Dep. 12-27
Bharatpur	Arr. 21- 1	Lahore	Arr. 19-20
Do.	Dep. 21-11	Do.	Dep. 19-45
Delhi	Arr. 1-0	Ferozepore	Arr. 21-29
Do.	Dep. 1-31	Do.	Dep. 21-36
Bhatinda	Arr. 6-51	Bhatind a	Arr. 23- 3
Do.	Dep. 7- 1	Do.	Dep. 23-13
Ferozepore	Arr. 8-28	Delhi	Arr. 4-32
Do.	Dep. 8-35	Do.	Dep. 5- 0
Lahore	Arr. 10-20	Bharatpur	Arr. 8-36
Do.	Dep. 10-45	Do.	Dep. 8-45
Rawalpindi	Arr. 17-51	*Rutlam Jn.	Arr. 19- 5
Do.	Dep. 18- 6	Do.	Dep. 19-25
Peshawar	Arr. 22-25	Bombay	Arr. 8-20

*Fast Trains connect at Ratlam Junction to and from Mhow and Indore.

A through Carriage will run via Delhi to and from Saharanpur to the following Timings:—

Delhi	Dep. 1-15	Saharanpur	Dep. 23-15
Meerut	Arr. 2-35	Meerut	Arr. 2- 3
Do.	Dep. 2-42	Do.	Dep. 2-13
Saharanpur	Arr. 4-29	Delhi	Arr. 4-13

FREDERICK W. HANSON, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December, 1911.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER

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£6 Indian Agents £7

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A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

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STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devcon Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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Order books supplied gratis on application.

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CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS, THE *Lipp "MINIMGRAND"* possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 16th December, 1911.

THE MAHOMEDAN UNIVERSITY.

The recent exchange of amenities between the Hindu and Mahomedan leaders touching the prospective Universities of both peoples and the religious and educational ideals which these institutions will typify, is a pleasing development of a situation not marked by too much cordiality since the advent of Lord Minto's reforms. These, it will be remembered, evoked a good deal of mutual recrimination on points concerning adequate representation on the Councils and the various local boards, and an alleged desire on the part of the Government to give undue preference to Mahomedan interests. A year or so ago so much bitter feeling had been begotten by these discussions, supplemented by the mischievous activities of a partisan vernacular press, that conciliatory meetings were held for the purpose of healing up differences which threatened to harden into permanent animosity. But the effect produced by these assemblies was neither considerable nor lasting, and it remained for His Highness the Aga Khan, with the tact for which he is noted, to use the opportunity of the prospective evolution of the Hindu University as an occasion for adjusting a contention which was keeping the two peoples asunder. His subscription to the rival institution and the message by which it was accompanied, produced an immediate and gratifying response from the Maharajah of Darbhanga, who gave a donation to the Aligarh scheme, expressing a hope that both projects would succeed in realising the ideals they symbolize and that their appearance would terminate the era "of godless education." These are sentiments which have been welcomed by both sides as marking the resumption of a friendliness which was temporarily interrupted by political causes and not by any fundamental racial animosity.

And the fact thus established was further cemented by the presence of the Maharajah of Darbhanga, at the recent Mahomedan Educational Conference on the eve of the Durbar, when there was a fresh exchange of cordialities which may be accepted as terminating the disputes of the last few years. It was evident from the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Butler, that this was the official view of the new situation as he congratulated both parties on the settlement of their differences, and advised that the Government which he represented would be influenced by similar feelings of satisfaction. We may, therefore, write "finis" on an episode which has been closed by the tactful assurances of both party leaders, and proceed to a consideration of the project which has aroused so much enthusiasm among the King-Emperor's Islamic subjects and which they hope to see launched in the year of his Coronation. In an address which they recently presented to the Lieutenant-Governor of their province, when he laid the corner stone of a school for training female teachers, the Aligarh Trustees asserted that no Coronation "boon" would compare with the promised charter for their University which would typify in realisation of a movement commenced some thirty years ago when Mahomedan education and advancement lagged far behind the rest of India, and the national apathy and indifference towards any kind of progress seemed to offer insurmountable obstacles to the original reformers. They gave a brief recitation of what had been accomplished by Syed Ahmed Khan and his successors, and received the Hon'ble Mr. Porter's felicitations upon the results achieved, coupled with some useful suggestions concerning the directions in which further efforts should be made if the coming University is to fulfil the national expectations. The points he touched upon were debated in some of the speeches at the recent Delhi conference at which, as already stated, the Educational Member of the Government of India was present, and they may be summarised as the collection of more funds, the creation of feeder Colleges, and the efficient staffing of the University, so that the instruction imparted at it may be sound and practical and it may not become a nucleus for cheap degrees. With the donation of five lakhs from Hyderabad, which has always been a generous supporter of Aligarh, the endowment fund has now reached thirty lakhs of rupees, the major portion of which has been collected. But although this is a splendid result when contrasted with the paucity of money in the early days of Syed Ahmed's College, it cannot be accepted as the sum total derivable from seventy millions of people. With a more methodical system of canvassing for subscriptions than has hitherto been adopted by the promoters of the movement, it should be possible to swell this fund to at least a crore of rupees before its final closure and this can only be achieved by dividing India into collecting areas—as the Anglo-Indian Educational Committee have done with the United Kingdom—and nominating a group of missioners to each circle, with instructions to work all likely sources for donations. In the North-West Frontier Province, where rupees are not a plentiful commodity, the local aspirants have set themselves the task of collecting ten lakhs for the Mahomedan College of Peshawar, and have already gathered two-thirds of this sum. With such an inspiriting example to guide them the promoters of the national movement should redouble their efforts and not rest satisfied until every available source has been tapped and exhausted.

For it has to be remembered a that considerable sum must be devoted to building purposes at Aligarh, where the new University is to be constructed, and that when this has been subtracted from the present thirty lakhs, and the residuum invested in Government paper, or other reliable securities, the interest it will produce may be roughly estimated at ten thousand rupees per mensem. This amount is not enough to meet the requirements of an institution on the scale projected by its promoters, and it perhaps explains the reservation made by the Government of India in regard to the issuing of the charter, as that finale is conditional upon the official approval of the financial aspects of the scheme. Also, provision must be made for the founding of subsidiary colleges, from whence pupils can be drafted for their undergraduate course at the University, and the final acquisition of the degrees it will be authorised to confer. At present there are but two institutions of this kind in existence, with the prospect of a third at Peshawar, and in his address to the recent conference, the Aga Khan emphasised the urgent necessity of establishing others without delay, as a preface to the wider educational operations to be commenced on the completion of the parent structure. A perusal of its constitution reveals that the founders have made ample provision for a well-conceived instructional course which will include technical and commercial training as well as religious, moral and humanitarian teaching, and giv is the requisite financial equipment thereen every reason to anticipate that the University will become a valuable auxiliary in the great Mahomedan revival which is the outcome of the Aligarh movement of the late seventies. But much still remains to be done in the directions we have indicated in our brief review of the position, though success is already in sight, so far as the charter is concerned. That Mahomedan India is extremely gratified, is evidenced by the addresses at the Delhi Conference, and this stage of national progress should synchronize with the rejoicings evoked by the advent of the King-Emperor to his Oriental Empire.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

At the present when interest in education in India has been enhanced by the announcement recently made at Delhi by the King-Emperor, the provincial reports dealing with the year's work will attract more than usual attention. That for the Bombay presidency for the year 1910-11 has just been issued over the signature of the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction. The document, for the most part, consists of appendices and statistics, a fact due, as Mr. Sharp tells us, to orders to that effect conveyed last July by a Government Resolution. It is apparent, however, from the summaries published of the reports submitted by the Inspectors and heads of institutions that the progress of previous years has been maintained. There was a considerable increase in the number of persons under instruction, the number of primary schools rising by 598 to 12,388. In this connection it is noteworthy that in British territory within the presidency there is now one school in every 14·3 square miles, and in Native States one in every 24·4 square miles. A High School was established at Jalgaon, towards which the trustees of the Goverdhandas Sunderdas charities gave a donation of Rs. 50,000, and another will be opened at Larkana "whenever funds are available." In addition to this an additional grant of Rs. 1,44,000 was sanctioned for opening new schools in local areas, while an additional recurring grant of Rs. 44,000 was sanctioned for improving the pay of primary teachers. This, however, is only the official side. Grateful acknowledgement is made of generous donations aggregating twenty-two and a half lakhs of rupees, given by public-spirited citizens for the establishment of a science institute in Bombay. The foundation stone of the building was laid in April last by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and work is now in hand.

A gratifying feature of the report is the large advance made in popularising education among aboriginal and hill tribes and the depressed classes. The number of pupils from the two former advanced by more than ten per cent, and of the latter in nearly that proportion. It is also a satisfactory sign of the times that in one district two Mahars are working in ordinary Vernacular Schools without any hitch. To this the reporting officer adds, after passing a eulogy on the Depressed Classes Mission, that it must not be forgotten that "even the depressed classes have their prejudices; only the other day, I visited a school full of Mochi children in which a wretched little Mahar was put away by himself behind the blackboard." Nadiad appears to have been particularly active in the educational field, and to its Municipality the Directer gives special commendation. Here, however, a problem occurred in connection with the women teachers who, at a Teachers' conference held in the town, complained of the annoyance they had to undergo from young men in the streets, and of the scandalous rumours spread against them, and appealed to the male teachers for their assistance and protection; and the latter, with the support of the School Board, made rounds of the streets morning and evening, urging the boys and young men to behave themselves, appealing to parents also and safeguarding the women from annoyance. This appears to have had the desired effect, but the Governor makes the incident occasion for the remark that "it is one of the most serious obstructions to the progress of female education that the profession of teaching does not in the case of women rank high in the estimation of the Indian public generally, and appeals to the enlightened opinion of the Presidency to take measures to remove this reproach."

MR. FREDERIC MACKARNESS.

A very authoritative command was once given that we must not sin that grace may abound, and while we fear the Government at Home, in giving preferment to Mr. Frederic Mackarness, small though it doubless is, have ignored this generally sound principle we think they may be forgiven. We speak, of course, from the point of view of India. Regarding Indian affairs the ex-Liberal M. P. possesses just that little knowledge which is dangerous, and during the past three or four years he has been airing it in somewhat unscrupulous fashion. He has seized on the fact that there are some members of the police force in this country who have been unable to withstand temptation to vilify the entire force, and has regarded individual acts of irregularity as evidence of widespread lack of sympathy between representatives of the rulers and the ruled. He flogged this horse unmercifully in the House of Commons when he was a member, and in the press since he lost his seat, to the grave prejudice of law and order in this country. But Mr. Mackarness has now become a public servant, and we presume we shall have no more of the witless heckling of the authorities of the India Office. Unfortunately, there are others still in the Commons who belong to Mr. Mackarness's school, the recent passage-at-arms between Mr. McCallum Scott and the Under-Secretary for State for India, showing how far some members are prepared to go. The pity is that they do not realize that they do India more harm than good by their tactless and, sometimes we fear wicked, mishandling of the subjects they undertake. Most of the problems that are raised by these "Friends of India" can only be solved in India by the men on the spot, and while in some instances good may be done by calling public attention to certain incidents, generally speaking the reverse is the case. We have always expressed the view that the welfare of India and her peoples has ever been an important consideration at Home, and the kindly solicitude displayed by the Emperor since he came among us has confirmed this to the uttermost. And we believe the peoples of this country will now be prepared to accept the same view as their own.

Our Christmas Number will be distributed with to-day's issue.

Among the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday from England, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer, "Persia" were:—The Right Hon. the Earl and Countess of Ronaldshay, Lord and Lady Inchcap, Sir Frederick R. and Lady Upcott, the Hon. Christopher and Mrs. Welsh, Brig-General A. and Mrs. Stokes, Brig-General G. B. and Mrs. Smith, Brig.-General A. F. and Mrs. Scott, Sir W. M. Emerson, Sir Richard Dane, K. C. S. I. the Rt. Revd. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Hon. Mr. Mackay and Hon. E. Mackay.

The Rome correspondent of the "Tablet" says:—Every Cardinal at his creation becomes "Titular" of an ancient Roman church and after November 27 Cardinal Bourne will become the "Titular" of St. Pudenziana, which is one of the most venerable sanctuaries in all Rome, since a well-founded tradition declares that it was erected on the site of the house of that Senator Pudens with whom St. Peter himself found hospitality.

Mr. H. Inigo Triggs, writing from Little Boarhunt Liphook, Hants, draws attention to the condition of the leaden equestrian statue of William III. in the market-place at Petersfield. The sculptor is unknown, but Mr. Inigo Triggs says, that the work is too important to be allowed to fall entirely into disrepair. The Urban council of Petersfield has appointed a committee, of which Mr. Inigo Triggs is hon. secretary, to carry out the urgent work of restoration, but it is estimated that about £350 will be required, and appeal is made to the public to enable the work to proceed.

Mr. C. A. Harris, of the Colonial Office, writing from Downing Street on the 22nd November to Mr. Oliver Williams as Secretary of the Colonial Troops Entertainment Committee among other things, says:—"As a Member of the Committee I have nothing but satisfaction to express with the report, but it will perhaps be of more interest to you to know that I have laid this report before the Secretary of State who desires me to express his high appreciation of the very good work which was done by the Committee and under their directions. I understand that Mr. Harcourt is himself writing personally to Lord Cheylesmore. I of course can personally say as much as anybody as to the value of the work organised by the Committee and the great pains which you yourself took and I am very glad the King has recognised this by granting you the Coronation medal."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

A few hours after Sir Edward Grey had delivered his momentous speech I happened to meet the London correspondent of one of the most influential and best informed journals of Berlin and I asked him what he thought would be the effect in his country of the Foreign Secretary's utterances. My friend, unlike some of his colleagues, is not affected with Anglophobia; indeed he is, as far as a good German can be such, an Anglophile. His opinion, therefore, is perhaps all the more valuable. Speaking with great seriousness and much deliberation, he replied.—"If before Sir Edward Grey spoke there was a danger of the present relations between the two countries ending ultimately in war, the danger is now greater than ever." The earliest comments in Berlin itself on the debate of Monday were noticeable for an unusual amount of reserve and according to the latest despatches from the German capitals the newspaper articles on the subject, though prolific, are not very instructive. Perhaps this indefiniteness of tone may be partly due to the fact that owing to postal delays the text of the English Minister's utterances did not reach Berlin until Wednesday afternoon. The publicists of Germany have been wise if they have suspended their final judgment until they can study the whole, for the longest cablegram of a speech which took an hour and ten minutes to read must necessarily contain some omissions, to say nothing of telegraphic mistakes. Departing from his usual practice, Sir Edward Grey had a typewritten copy of his speech before him and, as he did not endeavour to conceal, read a great deal of it. Some of his passages, however, appeared to be *extempore* and he was occasionally prompted by the Prime Minister. From first to last he showed an entire absence of nervousness and he was perhaps the calmest man in the whole House. Absolutely devoid of rhetorical artifice the speech was a masterpiece of lucidity and as tactful as it was courageous. All eyes were turned to the Diplomatic Gallery to see if Count Wolff-Metternich was one of the foreign representatives who had come to listen. The *Daily News* says that the German Ambassador was present, but the *Daily News* is wrong. He was not there nor were the Ambassadors of France and Russia. If unhappily Sir Edward Grey's statements should fail to remove the mutual suspicions which have arisen or rather been accentuated by recent events, it cannot fail to have one good effect across the North Sea. The manner in which the speech has been received has shown the world that, however profound may be our internal political differences and it is a long time since they were as profound as they are now, the nation is united in agreement with the policy outlined by the spokesman of His Majesty's Government. In saying this I do not overlook the section in the Ministerial party who listened so coldly to Sir Edward Grey's narrative; but in point of numbers as well as influence they are a negligable quality, and this is apparently becoming apparent to certain people who, if they are not misrepresented, have been inclined to regard us as a house divided against itself and to anticipate profits from our domestic strife. Some people wish that Sir Edward Grey in what may be called his conciliating passages had exhibited a little more warmth of feeling, but he is not given to gush and those who find fault with him might be satisfied with Viscount Morleys's eloquent compliments to our German neighbours. In his interesting speech of Tuesday the Lord President suggested that the general extension of German naval power described by him in an earlier paragraph as a "disagreeable fact" ought not to impair that general feeling of cordial friendship which the previous speaker, Lord Courtney, desired. "You must," he said, take into consideration all the circumstances. Whether France or Italy or Germany or England has made the greatest contribution in the history of modern civilization—however, that speculative controversy may be settled, this at least is certain, that those are not wrong who hold that Germany's high and strict standard of competency, the purity and vigour of her administration of affairs, her splendid efforts and great success in all branches of science, her glories—for glories they are—in art and literature, and the strength of character and duty in the German people entitle her national ideals to a supreme place among the greatest ideals which now animate and guide the world."

WHAT GERMANY WANTS.

The *Observer* in a rather remarkable article seeks to answer the above question. The following quotations give furiously to think:—

"Germany wishes to peg out her claims for the future. The question is whether it is possible to satisfy her by pacific arrangements."

"As we understand, it is not suggested that British territory—even outside the self-governing colonies and India—should be surrendered. There remain the huge possessions of the minor Powers—Belgium, Holland and, above all, Portugal, controlling between them several million square miles of colonial territory infinitely valuable for commercial purposes. If a large part of them could be acquired by agreement there would be no opposition whatever on the part of this country. Neither France nor ourselves can desire any arrangement which would not only transfer the Congo State and the Dutch East Indies to Germany but would practically annex Belgium and Holland to the Fatherland and transform in the North Sea all the present conditions of our naval power and insular safety. *Short of that there is we think, hardly any extent of colonial acquisition secured to Germany by pacific arrangement with Holland, Belgium and Portugal which England would oppose.*" Decidedly interesting not to say Machiavellian.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

For the past two years or more the cause of Woman Suffrage has had, on paper, a majority in favour of it in the House of Commons. This may sound unexpected, but it is the actual fact obtained by adding up the total of members who declared themselves wholly, partially or slightly, in favour in their election addresses or those from whom the truth had been heckled at public meetings. It is a stupendous fact.....quite stupendous. But the political cynic has meanwhile been waiting his own time when an opportunity should come to test the fidelity of these massed incongruous legions. The cynic knows quite well that this army is a paper one, worth about as much to Mrs. Pankhurst as the Hunanese battalion was worth to the revolutionary leaders at Hunyang this week. This does not mean, however, that the Honourable members were lying when they promised them support. It is never safe to lie in politics: people remember it. And, also, lying is so very unnecessary. Take the case of women's suffrage. The politician, faced with the painful necessity of voting in accordance with his settled convictions next session, has several courses open to him. If he is a Liberal he can decline to vote for the conciliation—a property franchise—proposal because it is undemocratic: he can refuse to vote for womanhood suffrage because his leader was treated so abominably at the City Temple meeting on Wednesday. If he is a Conservative he can refuse his support to the latter scheme because it is too revolutionary and because he is also opposed to manhood suffrage—thereby he beautifully illustrates his consistency. He can decline to support the conciliation scheme because it is now apparent that it will be used by the Liberals simply however to obtain the wider franchise for all women. It is evident, therefore, that when the voting comes the women suffrage majority will vanish into the thinnest of thin air. Miss Pankhurst will be annoyed? Of course. But then, she always is annoyed, so what does it matter!

The militant Suffragettes have played completely into the hands of their luke-warm supporters and I can imagine that nobody has been better pleased than they at the Westminster "riot" and the City Temple disturbance. For these two, and especially the latter, have angered people of a very different calibre from the weak-kneed and those who are prepared to purchase a peaceful election at any price. Sir Edward Grey is not such a one and he has already written to Lord Lytton a protest in the course of which he declares, "I feel bound to say that for any of us to give active support to the cause of woman suffrage while this violent conduct is continued would be repugnant to our good feeling, and even if it were not so, it would, in the circumstances, be sheer waste of time." At the City Temple itself, just after the departure of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald himself approved: "The consequence of such demonstrations must be felt, not in such meetings as this, but in the House of Commons itself. For my part, if I felt that the cause had come to this, I would go into the lobby against it every time." When convinced supporters who are not afraid of their own opinions say this, it is easy to imagine what others who are afraid both of their own opinion, and everybody else's are preparing to do! Prominent Anti-suffragette members of the Unionist party—including Mr. A. Chamberlin, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. F. E. Smith and Sir F. Banbury—have already taken action. They have issued a manifesto to the weak-kneed of their followers pointing out that any farther support of a conciliation bill or amendment to the Manhood Suffrage Bill will only open the way to universal suffrage and a reduction of the Unionist vote in the country. They are frank enough, be it noted to put the matter entirely on the level of the election agents and nothing else.

In any case the suffrage cause could not have had a majority in the present House for reasons outlined above. But the minority has been naturally increased as a result of the recent scenes, and that despite Mr. Lloyd George's impassioned reiteration of his adherence to the cause which he uttered at Bath on Saturday. It is a little curious but most Suffragettes express a decided doubt of the bona fides of Mr. Lloyd George's repeated declarations. I do not quite see why this should be. But the fact is remarkable enough to be worth noting. If he should recant, what excuse will be adopt for the recantation?

Apart, however, from such considerations the howling down of Mr. Asquith at Tuesday's meeting has caused a pronounced anti-suffragette manifestation of feeling. If the business of the meeting had been political or direct by concerned with the Suffrage the action of the interrupter would have been intelligible though foolish. But the occasion was the commemoration of the twenty-first anniversary of the Mansfield College Settlement in Canning Town. The Premier is an exceptionally busy man and it was only his keen interest and sympathy in that admirable philanthropic enterprise which caused him to accept the invitation. When he came he was prevented from speaking! Indignant spectators are writing to the press that they travelled from long distances and waited for long periods in the queue outside—to hear Mr. Asquith and were baulked of their pleasure by the unmannerly opposition.

THE NEW CENSOR OF PLAYS.

In the Middle Ages our forefathers invented the Land of Miracle to provide them with a little amusement at Christmas time. The need for amusement being more continuous in these latter days the British people have maintained the Lord Chamberlain and the Censor of Plays to provide them with a little gaiety. The pair of them fulfil the role with admirable zeal and indiscretion. But they should beware lest they overdo their humour, for a bored public is likely to become inconveniently vindictive. The warning is needed. Nobody objected when a Parliamentary Committee sat upon the pair and whitewashed them. The joke was thoroughly appreciated. Nobody became annoyed—except the unfortunate author and his friends—when a play by Mr. Laurence Housman was banned because it exposed the peccadilloes and the shameless caddishness of King George IV. It was held that the Lord Chancellor wished to achieve a subtle caricature of the flunkeyism which in some quarters stained the otherwise whole-hearted public appreciation of our new sovereign. But the Lord Chamberlain and Mr. Redford have really gone beyond the limits of legitimate jesting in the appointing of Mr. Charles Brookfield to be the Joint Examiner of Plays with the latter. The function of Examiner of Plays was hitherto supposed to be the prevention of plays that might be of an undesirable moral character. So long as Mr. Redford was not Examiner the pretence would be maintained and his glaring errors of taste and sense put down to a lack of intelligence and a hatred of anything which provokes thought rather than amusement. With the appointment of Mr. Brookfield the whole imposture disappears. For Mr. Brookfield is not merely an inarticulate nonentity. Mr. Brookfield has views on the Drama: he has written plays himself. His views on the Drama may be seen in the November number of the "National Review." They are informed with a spirit of crass Philistinism. His plays are many in number. The one that has occasioned the most comment just at present is that entitled "Dear Old Charlie." They are mostly adaptations from the French of the lower class. People who like Mr. Brookfield and have literary leanings declare that they posses a flavour of the Reformation dramatists. The vulgar multitude, who talk in a manner that is distressingly cr

THE INDIAN CHANGES.

ROYAL VICEROY TO BE APPOINTED.

An Interesting Statement Contradicted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The *Liverpool Courier* states that as soon as the capital is transferred to Delhi, next spring, Prince Arthur of Connaught will succeed Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, and will be appointed a Duke in his own right.

The paper adds that Lord Hardinge will probably return to the Foreign Office, and that it is the King's hope that a Royal personage will always be Viceroy in the future. It is expected that the King's speech, at the opening of the next session, will formally refer to the appointment.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons Mr. Montagu said that the education scheme referred to at the Durbar, included technical education.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

An official contradiction has been issued to the statement appearing in a Liverpool paper to the effect that Prince Arthur of Connaught would later be appointed Viceroy of India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

Refering to this morning's Reuter's message regarding the announcement made by the "Liverpool Courier" that Prince Arthur of Connaught is to be created Viceroy of India the "Empire" says:—There has for some time been a feeling in this country that its position was of sufficient importance in the British Empire to be honoured by the appointment of a Royal Viceroy, especially as Canada has now for its Governor-General the King Emperor's uncle. It is probable that India will look with remarkable interest to the King's pronouncement at the opening of next session of Parliament.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

Sir H. Risley's Successor.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Staveley Hill raised the question of the appointment of Mr. Seton to succeed Sir Herbert Risley at the India Office, and asked whether by that change there would remain only one Secretary to a Committee in the India Office, who had had personal experience of India, and whether it was intended to deprive Indian Civil Servants of the prospects of such appointments.

Mr. Montagu replied that Mr. Seton had been appointed because Lord Crewe was of opinion that he was in every way qualified. Mr. Montagu trusted that this satisfied Mr. Staveley Hill's doubts, and said it would be unnecessary for him to enter into details.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

Referring to a remark by Sir Henry Norman, that there was discouragement among the people of England and Germany, who desired good relations, Sir Edward Grey said he would do anything to remove that discouragement, but we must wait a little till the atmosphere was more favourable. If the Morocco question is settled that ought to smooth the path of diplomacy in future. He repeated that jealousy of German expansion was not our motive.

MILITARY AEROPLANE.

War Office Prizes.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The War Office offers £11,000 sterling in prizes for a competition, open to the the world, for the production of a military aeroplane.

THE WAR.

Another Italian Success.

TRIPOLI, DEC. 14.

The Italians have advanced and occupied the seaport of Tajura. Numbers of Arabs submitted without fighting.

APPELLATE COURT.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith stated that the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill would be re-introduced next year.

COUNTY COURT BENCH.

Mr. Mackarness Appointed.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

Mr. Mackarness has been appointed a County Court Judge.

THE FIRST TEST.

Australia's Good Start.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The first test match between the M. C. C. team and Australia began at Sydney to-day in glorious weather before a good crowd. Australia batted first on a perfect wicket and scored 317 runs for 5 wickets.

LATER.

The principal performances in Australia's innings were the scores of Clem Hill who made 46. Armstrong who made 60, and Trumper, who, after a slow start, gave a brilliant display, his score at the close of play being 95, not out.

THE WRECKED "DELHI."

Further Details.

ROYAL MESSAGES OF THANKS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TANGIER, DEC. 14.

The Royal personages are resting and keeping their rooms. They are still without clothes. The doctor says no uneasiness need be felt regarding the health of the Duchess.

When the "Delhi" went aground, the Royal passengers were given lifebelts. The captain advised them not to go in the "Friant's" boats. Shortly afterwards, however, there was a calmer interval, and they jumped into one of the "Duke of Edinburgh's" boats. The journey to the shore was most difficult. The boat filled with water, and the waves broke over the passengers. As the boat was being beached, they all jumped, but had a severe struggle, owing to the strong backwash.

The British Ambassador in Paris has been instructed to thank the French Government for the "Friant's" gallant services.

Queen Alexandra has received a message from the Princess Royal stating that the party suffered no ill effects. They are going to Gibraltar to-morrow, and will wait there, until arrangements are made for them to proceed to Egypt.

Lighters have been sent to unload specie and baggage from the "Delhi".

It is believed that a strong southerly current took the "Delhi" off her course. Heavy and continual rains made navigation difficult.

Three lascars were drowned taking the passengers ashore in the "Delhi's" boats, after Their Royal Highnesses had landed. Owing to the heavy surf, the passengers were nearly all capsized near the shore, and were all up to their waists in water.

All the passengers are now ashore and are proceeding in the battleship "London" to Gibraltar, where they expect to get a special boat which will take them to their destinations.

French Gallantry.

Lord Charles Beresford in the House of Commons called attention to the French gallantry at Cape Spartel.

Mr. Asquith replied "I am sure the House is glad of the opportunity of acknowledging the extraordinary gallantry (loud cheers) of the French sailors, and sincerely regrets the loss of life."

The P. and O. steamer "Mantua," which left London on the 1st inst., will proceed to Australia *viâ* Bombay, in order to deliver the Mails at Bombay.

TANGIER, DEC. 15.

The soldiers from Gibraltar, with the greatest difficulty, established communication with the "Delhi", by means of rocket apparatus, and were taking off the crew throughout yesterday, supervised by Admiral Craddock, who was waist-deep in the surf.

The shore is strewn with wreckage.

The ship's boats were smashed while bringing off the passengers, and it is a miracle that no lives were lost. Some persons were injured by the buffeting of the surf. The starboard bulwarks of the "Delhi" have been swept off by the seas.

Lighters have arrived to take off specie and luggage. They are, however, unable to approach.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

King George and Queen Alexandra have wired to the Atlantic fleet thanking them for their services in connection with the wreck of the "Delhi," and expressing their gratitude for the rescue of the King's sister, Queen Alexandra's daughter, and her family.

LATER.

Queen Alexandra has telegraphed to President Fallieres expressing her grateful thanks for the noble services rendered by the crew of the "Friant",

Her Majesty says that her heart is filled with gratitude to the rescuers of her daughter and the Duchess's family and with deep grief at the death of the brave man who sacrificed their lives.

Queen Alexandra requests M. Fallieres to convey her sympathy to the families of the sailors who perished in the work of the rescue.

CAPE SPARTEL, Dec. 15.

One hundred and sixty of the crew of the "Delhi" are still on board the vessel and are being landed slowly.

The Passengers.

The following is the latest list of passengers who booked by the Delhi :—

Ackroyd, Miss E
Adamson, Mr John
Adamson, Mrs, child, infant, and nurse
Allison, Miss E
Anderson, Professor G
Asshar, Capt S
Bell, Mr G McC
Berney, Miss
Bissett, Sir W
Blackwall, Mr
Blackwall, Mrs
Bridcutt, Mr S H
Bull, Mrs C
Burn, Miss K M
Burns, Mr F L
Burton, Capt A L
Byng, Miss
Carr, Mr H W
Carr, Capt Raymond
Cartwright, Mr S W
Clare, Mr
Clarke, Mrs H Sydenham
Clarke, Mrs J J
Cocker, Mr R W
Cochrane, Miss E Marian
maid, and butler
Comerford, Mr
Coope, Miss
Covernton, Mr A L
Covernton, Mrs
Crawford, Capt A
Croly, Capt R G G
Cunningham, I M S, Capt J
Cunningham, Mrs
Davidson, Mrs Stuart
Davidson, Miss
de Lartein, Mr
Derry, Miss M
Dewar, Miss
Donvelly, Mr
Frere, Col
Frere, Mrs
Kreiser, Mr C F
Kreiser, Mrs
Larkin, Mr A O and valet
Larkin, Miss A S
Lee, Miss Anna
Lee, Miss Lucy, and maid
Lindgren, Mr O
Linford, Mrs, and two infants
Lowe, Mr G
Luckman, Mr H
Mackenna, Mr
Mackenna, Mrs
Mackenzie, Mr K E
Mackenzie, Mrs, child, infant, and nurse
Masphail, Mr G
Macphail, Mrs
Marsden, Mr E
McInnes, Mr P J
McKenna, Mr Ned
McKenna, Mrs
Minnell, Mr
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Molesworth, Lady, and maid
Moody, Mr B
Morgan, Mr James T
Newland, Hon V M
Newland, Mrs, infant, and nurse
Nuller, Mrs
Olive, Miss
Parks, Mr J H
Parks, Mrs
Parks, Miss Cecilla Ray
Parks, Miss Clara Ray
Pierpoint, Capt H P
Polovstoff, Mr Pierre
Purves, Mr W
Raikes, Mr E B
Raikes, Mrs
Rebsch, Mr E A
Richardson, Mr C
Rodgers, Mr J
Rumsden, Mr W
Schaefer, Mr
Schaefer, Mrs
Schoelcopf, Mrs A
Scotson, Mr R
Sewell, Mr O
Sewell, Mrs
Sinkinson, Mr A P LeN
Stephenos, Mr A D
Stephenos, Mrs
Stickney, Miss A L
Strong, Mr R P W
Sulivan, Mr W S
Theobald, Mr. G O
Thomas, Mrs Ivor C and child
Thompson, Mr R S
Thompson, Mrs
Thompson, Miss
Turton, Mr O
Vernede, Mr A H
Vernede, Mrs, two children, and governess
Usher, Miss Margaret E
Ward, Mr R J D
Wells, Mr H T
Wheler, Mr Hastings
White, Mr J W
Wilbraham, Mr H W
Wood, Mr W H Ardern
Wyer, Mr C R

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE.

Approved by the Premier.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DEC. 14.

Mr. Asquith has agreed to the formation of a Standing Committee on estimates provided Treasury control and Ministerial responsibility were not impaired. The Committee will start next session.

End of the Session.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that Parliament would be prorogued on Saturday, and would reassemble on February 14th.

THE FINANCE BILL.

Reduction of National Debt.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

During the discussion on the third reading of the Finance Bill, Mr. Lloyd George stated that before the end of the financial year, the Government would have reduced the National Debt by eighty millions.

ANTRACTIC EXPEDITION.

Relief for Captain Scott.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The "Terra Nova" has sailed for Christchurch to get into touch with Captain Scott's expedition to the Antarctic.

THE DARDANELLES QUESTION.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

It is stated in Constantinople that the question of the Dardanelles is now considered shelved.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Insurance Bill.

THE BARISAL MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 15.

Strenuous efforts are being made by the Backergunge police to trace the murderer of Mon Mohon Ghosh, Inspector of Police, who was shot dead on Monday evening at Barisal. Passengers leaving Barisal by steamer are being subjected to a thorough search. The deceased is stated to have taken part in the prosecution of the Dacca Conspiracy case, the appeal of which is pending before the Calcutta High Court.

Last night the Moochipara police, with some officers of the Calcutta C. I. D., proceeded to a students' mess in Mirzapur street with a warrant of arrest, in connection with the murder of Police Inspector Mon Mohon Ghose at Barisal on Monday, issued, it is stated, by the District Magistrate of Barisal against a Bengalee youth who had recently arrived from Barisal. It was ascertained on enquiry that the youth had been in the mess for a day or two, but had left for Barisal on Thursday morning. No arrest was made.

AVIATION ACCIDENT.

Calcutta Airman's Adventure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 15.

On Sunday last Mr. Wilson met with an accident while flying on a "Bleriot" machine at Tollygunj. The machine was driven across the Racecourse by a gusty wind and in order to avoid two poles Mr. Wilson was obliged to partially turn and rise at the same time. After negotiating this obstacle Mr. Wilson arranged elevators to descend on the other side of the jump. The wind then caught the tail and turned the machine to right where it struck. The stand propeller was smashed and the machine is disabled for the present. Mr. Wilson escaped with a few scratches.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

A change has occurred in the betting for the Trials and the Viceroy's Cup. Regarding the Trials owing to Taugaros having been backed his price has contracted from 4 to 1 to 5 to 2, and Soultline has expanded from evens to 6 to 4. As regards the Cup, Vavasor is now the favourite at threes and Mayfowl has gone up to fives and sixes at which figure also stands Black Buck.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Warning by Sir E. Grey.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 14.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Foreign Estimates, various speakers raised the Persian question.

Sir Edward Grey warned the House that there was much more in it than the Persian question. It was quite possible that if it was mismanaged or rashly handled by Russia or by ourselves, the Persian question might disappear and large issues of policy might obscure it altogether. That point of view could not be left out of account.

The object of the Agreement was not to destroy or diminish Russian influence in any part of Asia where it already obtained, nor to thrust Russia back, nor deprive ourselves of any influence we possessed; but to make sure that any influence possessed in places where we were neighbours should not be used to disturb the frontier.

Sir Edward Grey said he never intended the Agreement to extend our responsibilities. If the Agreement meant that we undertook to guarantee the integrity and independence of Persia, that would be substituting the Caucasus for the Indian Frontier, and he would never have committed himself to such a course.

Sir Edward Grey exhaustively reviewed the whole crisis. He did not suppose that the Russian Government was going to press for prompt payment of the indemnity. As soon as the crisis was over, Russia and Britain ought to co-operative in facilitating a loan. If the Anglo-Russian frontier and commercial interests could not be preserved by the Persian Government, they must either be preserved by England and Russia respectively, or sacrificed altogether. Either alternative was most undesirable. The last thing we wanted to do was to pursue a harsh policy towards Mahomedans in the neighbourhood of India. If we were going to co-operate with Russia, there must be a constructive and unaggressive policy.

The Mullahs Preach Holy War.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

A message to the *Times* from Teheran states that the clergy everywhere are calling for resistance to Russia and inciting the people to a holy war.

The situation at Shiraz is grave. The chief Mullah has aroused the fanaticism of the people against Great Britain, and the shopkeepers absolutely refuse to sell the smallest article to the Indian troops there. The Mullah has declared the notes of the Imperial Bank to be unclean and these are now being presented for payment at the rate of 15,000 tomans daily, causing embarrassment to the bank, as a large caravan of specie has been delayed on the road.

New Turkish Ambassador.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

Emin Bey of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Turkish Ambassador in Teheran.

[The U. S. Press of Dec. 1 regretted what the "Tribune" called "the end of Persia as a sovereign State," but it recognised that the business demanded criticism rather than action. The "Sun," like the "New York Times," hoped, though it did not expect, that Great Britain would interfere. That the United States should do so it considered quite impossible, and the "Tribune" reminded its readers that Mr. Shuster's treatment "contains no direct affront to the American Government." It was thought in New York that the indiscretion of Mr. Shuster's confidences to the British and American public practically precluded all possibility of his continuance in office. It was also suspected that his behaviour throughout had been somewhat tactless, and that, able and sincere as he is universally believed to be, he was never the man for so delicate a position. The Persian-American Educational Society has appealed to President Taft to use the good offices of the United States to prevent a war between Russia and Persia. The society has also appealed to both Houses of Congress and to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, addressing the latter "as the friend of the world's peace."]

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 15.

During the week ending 9th December last 6,583 deaths from plague were reported in India, the previous week's figures being 6,931. The provincial mortality figures were :—Bombay 2,367 deaths, the United Provinces 1,360, Hyderabad 1,050, Mysore 347, Central Provinces 557, Madras 284; Bengal, 231, Central India 229, the Punjab 106, Burma 23, Rajputana 20, and Coorg 9,

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 15.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on December 14th that the officer commanding the detachment of five companies, 8th Gurkhas, telephoned at 7 a.m. that he was advancing on Yemsing.

INDO-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

KARACHI, DEC. 15.

Mr. W. A. Johns, Chief Engineer of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, who is on special duty in connection with the proposed trans-Persian Railway, and his staff are now in Karachi. The party will leave on Sunday next, for Pasni, to commence the necessary surveys. It is understood that strict orders have been received not to go beyond the Persian border.

"Please sever my spine before burial" was the strange written request left by a Charlton man, who committed suicide by strangulation.

Mrs. Rogerson died recently at Brighton at the age of ninety-nine years. The Queen, just before leaving for India, sent her as a Christmas gift a shawl made by her Majesty.

Speaking at Highgate recently, the Earl of Ronaldshay, M.P., said that he had come to the conclusion that he could not accept his Parliamentary salary, and had, therefore, requested the Paymaster-General not to send him the warrants for it.

THE DELHI CELEBRATIONS.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW CAPITAL.

EXPLANATION BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CORONATION DURBAR, DEC. 15.

The most significant ceremony in to-day's programme was the brief and simple function which took place this morning in the Government of India Camp. This was the ceremony of inaugurating the restoration of Delhi as the Capital of India and the manner of inauguration which was chosen was the laying by the King and Queen of two foundation stones. These, it is understood, are not to form part of any specific important building in the new Delhi, it being easily comprehended that the plans for the principal public buildings in the new city are as yet in a nebulous state. Whether, eventually, these stones will be incorporated in any building which may be erected on their site will be decided by circumstances. The ceremony was necessarily quiet and unostentatious. In the first place it had been arranged hurriedly, at a few hours' notice in fact, and the spot which was chosen to receive the foundation stones was not one which lent itself to the accommodation of a large crowd. Consequently, a limited number of invitations was issued and comparatively few people were present. The site selected was the middle of that portion of the camp which is occupied by the tents of the Members of the Governor-General's Council, it being presumably considered appropriate that in the absence of definite plans the foundations of the new city should be laid on a place closely associated with the Government of India. At the time when the restoration of the Capital was announced invitations to the ceremony were restricted to Homage-wallas in the current clang of the camp, that is, to the heads of the local Governments and Administrations, to Ruling Chiefs and to such provincial representatives as did homage to the King-Emperor at the Durbar, and it was arranged that the King and Queen should halt at the Government of India camp on their way to review a body of three thousand police at the Polo Ground. On their arrival Their Majesties were received by the Governor-General and then proceeded to a small dais where after a brief address Lord Hardinge asked Their Majesties to lay the stones. The King made a very short reply and Their Majesties laid in position two small stones simply inscribed with the date Dec. 15th, 1911. The Delhi Herald having announced the successful accomplishment of the ceremony the proceedings were at an end and Their Majesties drove away. The whole affair had lasted but twenty minutes, but its significance was that as Lord Hardinge said : "It set the seal upon His Majesty's announcement that Delhi shall in future be the capital of India."

MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

The afternoon Their Majesties spent at the races and military tournament at Badli-ke Serai where large crowds were able to use the same stands which were erected for the review. Racing took place over a four miles steeplechase course and a very successful meeting was held, the only outward event being that a horse belonging to Captain Keighley, Commandant, Governor-General's Body-guards, came down at one of the jumps and broke its neck. Of course the spectators were able to see from the stand little of the racing beyond the start and finish, but they found plenty to interest them in the spectacular display which were the feature of the tournament, and were given a sight of the Queen in front of the stand. Among these there was a splendid musical drive by a Battery of Horse Artillery which concluded with the charge by the whole Battery in line over a 3 ft. mud wall. Some of the 18th Lancers also gave remarkably skilful exhibition of trick riding which included double tent pegging with lance and sword, some wonderful acrobatics on horse back and as a humorous interlude, tent pegging from camel back. The King and Queen stayed till about half past five, Her Majesty before leaving presenting the prizes to the successful competitors.

The Durbar Military tournament closed this evening with the following results :—

Best Officers at Arms, mounted corps.—Lieutenant D. Bromilad, 14th Lancers, winner; Lieutenant Colleam, 20th Cavalry, second.

Best Officers at Arms, dismounted troops.—Captain J. A. Yates, 103rd Lights Infantry, winner; Lieutenant Whitehall, second.

Best Officers at Arms, Indian Mounted Corps.—Jamadar Natha Singh, 30th Lancers, winner; Risaldar Hamir Singh, 34th Poona Horse, second.

Best Officers at Arms, Indian dismounted corps.—Jamadar Chatarpal Singh, 96th Infantry, winner; Jamadar Fazal Hussian, second.

Best Officers at Arms, I. S. Troops mounted.—Jamadar Sayid Jafazul Hussain, Gwalior Lancers.

Best Officers at arms, I. S. Troops, dismounted.—Subedar Naimabali Khan, 3rd Infantry.

Best man at arms, British mounted Corps.—S. S. M. R. Carnegie, winner; Sergeant Roll, 17th Lancers, second.

Best man at arms, British dismounted Corps.—Sergeant Ingram, 1st Essex Regiment.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

CORONATION DURBAR, DEC. 15.

An impressive ceremony was performed by Their Imperial Majesties this morning, in the laying of the foundation of the new Imperial Capital of Delhi. The following is the speech of the Governor-General from which it will be seen that it disposed of the supposition that Lord Hardinge has acted in any way in the matter of the scheme otherwise than as the head of a unanimous Government, the fact being that the whole of the members of the Executive Council are warmly supporting the new arrangements.

LORD HARDINGE'S SPEECH.

Lord Hardinge said :—"May it please Your Imperial Majesties,

By graciously consenting to lay the first stones of the Imperial Capital to be established at Delhi, Your Imperial Majesties will set a seal upon the announcement made by His Imperial Majesty on the day of the Coronation Durbar, a day which will ever be memorable in the history of India, partly owing to the splendour with which it was celebrated, but much more on account of the fervent demonstrations of loyalty which it evoked. Many capitals have been inaugurated in the neighbourhood of Delhi, some of which are so ancient that their origin is lost in the midst of antiquity, but none have ever arisen under happier auspices than those which attend the ceremony which Your Imperial Majesties are about to perform and assuredly none ever held promise of greater permanence or of a more prosperous and glorious future. The decision to remove the capital of the Government of India from Calcutta, was not reached without mature and anxious consideration. Proposals of a similar nature had been fully discussed as long ago as 1868, and ample materials were on record for the formation of a just opinion upon all debatable points. No great change, however beneficial, can be carried out without some sacrifice, without some injury to personal interests or some offence to local sentiment, yes, if I may be permitted to speak as Your Imperial Majesty's Governor-General on behalf of myself and my colleagues in Council, I desire to say that we are confident that there have been few changes so important which have been so much to the advantage of the many and so little injurious to the interests of the few, that the injury which the few may anticipate will be merely temporary and within no long time will be greatly outweighed by the benefits which will ensue and that Your Imperial Majesty's decision, taken constitutionally upon the advice of Your Imperial Majesty's Ministers, will, with the concomitant changes which are necessarily involved, result in a vast and progressive improvement in the methods of Government of the Indian Empire, will put an end to strife and dissension and will usher in an era of general peace and contentment. We are convinced that the decision could have been taken and announced in no way which would have been provocative of so little discord and debates or so well-calculated to enlist the enthusiastic and loyal support of all classes of Your Imperial Majesty's faithful subjects. We sincerely trust that the noble city which, under God's Providence, we hope to rear around the spot where these stones are laid will be worthy of the occasion to which it owes its birth. The stones themselves will for ever remain a monument of Your Imperial Majesties' gracious presence at this ancient seat of civilisation and Empire and of the momentous decision which was declared and published to Your Imperial Majesty's loyal subjects at this place."

At the close of his speech to-day Lord Hardinge announced that the Maharaja of Gwalior has undertaken to provide a statue of the King-Emperor to be set up in the Imperial Capital of India in commemoration of the Royal visit and of the transfer of the capital to Delhi.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

His Imperial Majesty then made a brief speech in which he expressed the supreme satisfaction of himself and the Queen-Empress that it had been possible for them before leaving Delhi to lay the foundation stone of the new Imperial City which was to rise where he then stood.

His Imperial Majesty went on to express his earnest hope that the beneficial and far-reaching result of the change might be amply fulfilled in securing to India improved administration and increased happiness and prosperity.

His Imperial Majesty also expressed his desire that the plans of the buildings and the laying out of the streets should be considered to ensure their being worthy of the beautiful city of Delhi. The Royal speech which was listened to with immense interest concluded with the hope that God's blessing might rest upon the work which had been so happily inaugurated to-day.

After the speech the Heralds announced first in English, and then in Urdu, by His Majesty's command, that the foundation had been well and duly laid.

A fanfare of trumpets followed and Sir Louis Dane called for three cheers for Their Imperial Majesties in the new capital which was the old. This was heartily responded to.

Their Imperial Majesties and the Governor-General left to proceed to the Police Review.

THURSDAY NIGHT'S FIRE.

The scene of last night's fire has been examined this morning. The tent of Mr. Lucas, Private Secretary to the Secretary of State, took fire and was burned down. The Fire Brigade was promptly on the scene and the adjoining tents were drawn and the flames localised. The official papers were all saved, but the personal effects belonging to Mr. Lucas were destroyed.

The Investiture ceremony proceeded smoothly and without disturbance. A cordon of policemen was placed, the debris cleared and a new tent was placed in position. The cause of the fire is believed to have been a defect in the electrical installation.

REPLY TO MADRAS ADDRESS.

CORONATION DURBAR DEC. 14.

The following is the reply of His Majesty the King Emperor to the address presented by Mr. A. E. Lawson, Sheriff of Madras, on behalf of the people of the Madras Presidency :—

I thank you heartily for your loyal and beautifull address of welcome to the Queen Empress and myself on behalf of the people of the Presidency of Madras. We are deeply moved by the loyal blessings which have inspired the inhabitants of the oldest Province of our Indian Dominions, numbering over forty millions of the people of India giving so cordial a demonstration of their attachment to our throne and persons. The great volume containing signatures representing all the different races, castes and creeds of Southern India will ever be treasured by us as a precious testimony of your loving welcome. We appreciate highly the terms in which you have referred to the occasion of our present visit to India and our affectionate remembrances of our stay in Madras in 1906. We have not forgotten the hearty greeting which was then extended to us, and it is a source of deep regret that the limited time available has not permitted us to accede to your wishes and to include a visit to your famous city. I have heard with profound gratification your kindly allusions to the sympathetic interest which the great Queen Victoria and my beloved father and mother displayed in the prosperity of their Indian Empire. I need not assure you that I share those feelings and that the welfare and prosperity of my Indian subjects will ever be the objects of my earnest solicitude.

ROYAL VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 15.

About twenty officers of the Eastern Bengal and Assam police arrived in Calcutta this morning to co-operate with the local forces in connection with the regulation of traffic during Their Majesties' visit to the city. The Inspector General of Police of the same province who is now at Delhi will also be present in Calcutta during the coming festivity.

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 15.

A public meeting was held here this evening and resolutions were passed expressing gratitude at the Coronation boons and administrative changes.

KING'S MESSAGE TO PRESS CAMP.

CORONATION DURBAR, 15.

The following message from His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor has been to-day circulated over the signature of Mr. C. B. Bayley, Officer in charge of the Press Camp:—

"His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor sent General Keary, A. D. C. to this camp this afternoon and commanded him to convey to the correspondents His Majesty's thanks for the splendid services they have rendered during the Durbar. His Imperial Majesty sympathises with them for the arduous work they had to perform and desires his appreciation to be conveyed to all correspondents.'

THE POLICE PARADE.

CORONATION DURBAR, DEC. 15.

His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor held a review of the Police force assembled in Delhi. Punctually at 11 His Majesty rode to the Royal Pavillion on the Polo Ground dressed as a Field Marshal of the British Army, and was accompanied by the Governor-General and Staff.

The Queen Empress drove in a State carriage with the Earl of Durham and Duchess of Devonshire.

The Royal cavalcade was received by Sir John Hewett, Sir Louis Dane and Sir Archdale Earl. His Majesty rode over the Polo Ground where about 2,700 men including non-Gazetted officers, head constable and Gazetted officers were drawn up in line of quarter columns, the leading companies of each column being armed with muskets and bayonets. The officers and men who received medals were in position at the end of the left wing. The parade was commanded by the Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab, attended by two staff officers.

On the arrival of the King inside the entrance of the parade ground the Military Guard of Honour presented arms and the band played the National Anthem. After the inspection of the force the King-Emperor returned to the saluting base and each Inspector-General presented his officers to receive police medals. Sir Archdale Earle and Inspectors-General briefly mentioned the meritorious services of the recipients of the honour and his Majesty showed the very keen interest in the fine turn out of the men.

These cheers were called for by the police officer and Their Majesties received an ovation as the cavalcade left the ground.

SCENE OF THE NEW DELHI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The announcement by the King-Emperor that Delhi is to be once more the Imperial city, in fact as well as in name, has imparted a new interest to the camp area. Every visitor to this Durbar will carry away with him as one of his chief impressions, the great effort of organisation which has converted 25 square miles of cultivated and waste land into an ordered city of white canvas, intersected by wide roads and decorated with beautiful gardens. It had struck one with a sense of dissatisfaction that all these things must soon disappear and their site return to its former condition of rural solitude; therefore one discontentedly has asked, "What will become of the camps after the Durbar is over?" Now that question has been answered by the King-Emperor, and undoubtedly the camp site will be the scene of another new Delhi, an addition to the series of cities which have been built around this spot, but one of a totally different character to those that have preceded it.

Here will the town-planner have one of the most glorious opportunities which the century will afford. The ground, which the camps now occupy lying away from the native city on the other side of the Ridge, is a great flat stretch of country, the suitability of which for European residence need not be better testified than the success with which the huge camps have been laid out and established. It will give to the designer of the new Delhi, an opportunity of making a city on one big ordered plan, replete with the most modern sanitary and other appliances, such as no other city in the East or the world will show.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S CAMP.

In the light of the purposes which this ground is in future to serve a study of the camps is illuminating. It compels the reflection that if so much can be done with walls of mere canvass, what a magnificent city can be devised by the architect in brick and stone. Of all the camps which are gathered in this area none perhaps could better be chosen as combining in itself the typical features of the whole than the camp of the Governor of Bombay. It occupied a long narrow space in the very centre of the canvass city and it lies between two principal roadways, both amply justifying by thier space and their crowded traffic, their borrowed use of the famous names they wear. These are the Kingsway at the front, the road which leads through the camps from the main entrance of the King-Emperor's camp and the Mall, a great wide thoroughfare which running into the Alipur Road is now the main artery leading from the new Delhi to the old. The camp which occupies an area of twenty-seven acres has a narrow frontage, but for this one is amply compensated by the long vista of tents and lacons which lead up to the central flag-staff. Between the two handsome white gateways runs a little semi-circle of red roadway providing an entrance and exit for carriages, and then leading out of the middle of this, there is a wide broad road which is the main avenue of the Camp. It is bounded on either side by wide smooth lawns, decorated with neat flower-bed, which stretch up to the doors of the tents that stand in three rows on either side. Rather more than half way through the camp, this main avenue diverges and runs, on either side of a great circular lawn. In the middle of this is the lofty flag-staff, from which the Union Jack always flies, and the wide expanse of turf is broken by clumps of ornamental palms and flower-beds. All around at a distance stand the tents except for one spot on the left, where there is a small asbestos building. In this the Governor and Lady Clarke reside, the material used in its construction being a precaution not only against inclement weather but against the fires which have unfortunately been somewhat frequent in the camps. Next to this stands their private dining tent.

Beyond the circular lawn and facing the main avenue are large marquees for the common use of visitors. The first two are reception tents with inner walls of dull yellow cloth, and comfortably furnished and upholstered in a scheme of green, relieved by huge yellow lamp shades. Behind these on one side is the large dining tent pleasantly arranged in green and white, in which on state occasions 120 guests can be accommodated. To its right is a billiard and card room and between the two a space from which H. E. the Governor's Band give programmes of music during certain hours of every day.

The whole camp is noteworthy for spacious and beautiful arrangement as much as for the solid comfort which the guests obtain and in every respect does the greatest credit to its constructor and organiser Mr. E. M. Press, who has successfully dealt with, originally, so improvising a site, which included among other features a large tank and an open drain.

Further Press Comment.

The Calcutta dailies to-day criticised the Despatch on the transfer of the capital to Delhi.

"ENGLISHMAN."

The "Englishman" after expressing astonishment at the "indecent haste in laying the foundation stone of the new capital at Delhi" says.—"The occasion chosen for such an announcement, and the men who advised it, are guilty of an error of judgmen so grave that we question their fitness to continue any longer in the capacity of advisers to, and representatives of, His Majesty. We deem it our duty very strongly to warn the Government that by rescinding the partition and by the things they are permitting Russia to do in Persia, they are putting a great strain on Moslem loyalty, and as if that were not enough by removing the capital of India on the poorest excuses that have ever been produced in favour of so vast a change they are doing India and Empire, and the great precious heritage of British tradition and history which are associated with Calcutta, an irretrievable wrong. We would be more than human did we accept these changes without emphatic protest and without demanding the removal of the statesman who has advised them."

"STATESMAN."

The "Statesman" thus concludes a very long article to-day :—"Almost the notable feature of the whole business is that the changes now announced will inevitably have the effect of diminishing the prestige and importance of the Government of India. In that event it will become a matter of small concern where Simla officials may choose to locate themselves when they are not in Simla. The people of Bengal are certainly not going into mourning over the loss of a peripatetic Viceroy and his annual levee. Calcutta is strong enough to be indifferent to the vagaries of the Government of India. As capital of a united, independent and self-governing Bengal she will make for herself as proud a position as that held by any city in the world."

"AMRITA BAZAAR PATRIKA."

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" in the course of a leaderette says.—The transfer has created a feeling of deep disappointment amongst the citizens of Calcutta, both Indian and European. It is hardly necessary to state that not only will the measure affect the political status of the whole Bengalee nation, but also the means of living of tens of thousand of Bengalis."

THE "STATESMAN" ARTICLE.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 15.

The Hon. Mr. K. B. Dutt has given notice of the following questions to be asked at the next meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council :—

(1) Has the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council been drawn to a leading article on the Royal boon which appeared in the "Statesman" of 14th instant ?

(2) Does the Government approve either the sentiments or the spirit of that article?

(3) Is the Government aware of the fact that there is a widespread feeling among the loyal subjects of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor that the article is conceived in a spirit which is highly improper and appears to be seditious ?

(4) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what course it proposes to adopt to signify its disapproval ?

THE MOFUSSIL.

SANTA CRUZ

In response to 500 invitations, the Mandap which had been specially erected for the Darbar by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Vaidya, was crammed to the full. At 10 a. m. Mr. and Mrs. Turner motored to the entrance where they were received with cheers by the Chairman and members of the Com-

mittee. The Officers of the 104th Rifles were present amd lant their Bugle Band. The native Chowghada was played on throughout the day.

The proceedings commenced with a song, composed by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. B. S. Vaidya, sung by the schoolboys welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Turner to the Durbar. Letters from Messrs. P. E. Percival, Ramdutt W. Desai, Gajanan Vensyek and many others expressing their fullest sympathy with the functions but regretting inability to attend as they had to attend a similar funct on in Bombay. These was then recitation in English by two young Gujarati girls and Mrs. Vaidya. Next the Chairman Mr. Morshvar W. Pradhan B.A., LL.B., addressed the Darbar in these terms:—"Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Ladies and Gentlemen,—As Chairman of the Durbar Celebration Committee of the residents and landlords of the Santa Cruz, I most heartily greet in this public gathering you Mr. and Mrs. Turner as representing Their Most Gracious Majesties on this occasion. This occasion is unique because their Imperial Majesties are precisely at this hour holding an auspicious Durbar at Delhi, the old Hastinapur of the Mahabharat, and later on the capital of the Moghul Emperors, to announce their Coronation in person to the myriad races and peoples of India. (Cheers.) This occasion is unique, because this is the first time, when the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland left his kingdom and went further than the Mediterranean Sea, to visit India, the greatest jewel in the British Crown. Ever since the assumption of the Imperial title by the late Queen Empress Victoria the good, the land of India had not the good luck of having the touch of the King's person. According to the Hindu religion the King is an incarnation of God, therefore by the presence of the King at Delhi on this unique visit, the whole of India is sanctified. (Loud cheers.) To commemorate this unique occasion at Santa Cruz the noble and charitable instincts of some of the residents and landlords were successfully aroused with the result that to-day in this Durbar the school children will be given Sovereign medals, and apparel and sweets and the poor some useful clothing in addition to sweets. But these charitable deeds are likely to be mere precursers of a permanent memorial in Santa Cruz, if the sympathies of the popular, gentlemen of the place such as Hansraj Canji Carsandas and Haji Umar Choonawala are made to enlist towards such a benevolent landmark of loyalty. You will see, Sir, from the programme that the Committee had steadfastly kept in their mind the school children and the poor as the absolute beneficiaries of this day's trust, and I feel proud on behalf of the Committee and all present to request you—whose name has become an household word in the whole of Salsette, to improve which is a thing next to your heart, to garland the picture of the King-Emperor and Mrs. Turner to garland the picture of the Queen Empress and then commence the work of distribution." (Loud cheers.) Then amidst a greatly rejoicing crowd their Imperial Majesties were garlanded with thrilling cheers and acclamations, and the medals, souvenirs, apparel and sweets presented by Messrs. E. S. Contractor, Canji Carsandas and Bhanji Narotamdas and Bhomaji Shivaji, respectively, were distributed by Mrs. Turner to the school boys and girls and the work of distributing the sweets to the poor was entrusted to Mr. Hansraj himself. A telegram of congratulations was also sent through the Durbar by the Chairman to the King Emperor.

Then after the usual thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Turner they motored to Bandra amidst cheers at 11 a. m. and the proclamation was read by Mr. G. K. Dabholkar, resident Magistrate of Bandra, at 12 noon amidst cheers and acclamations.

At night Mr. Turner with Mr. Brooks was again present for about an hour at a dramatic performance entrusted to the care of the Hon. Joint Secretary, Mr. Karnic, and which was purely intended for the amusement of the poor who had collected to the number of about 2,000. The fireworks managed by Mr. Karnic, the illumination managed by Mr. R. S. Contractor and the refreshments by Mr, Framji K. Chandaru were also very satisfactory.

BAGWADI.

Tuesday was a most pleasant and memorable day in the history of this small and far away taluka town of the Bijapur District. Rejoicings were held all over the town. The public buildings were tastefully decorated with flags and banting. Exactly at 10-30 a. m., the procession started with the King's portrait in a palanquin richly adorned with "kin khwab." It was carried through the town to the accompaniment of music and was finally installed in the Mamlatdar's office. Though the town is infected with plague and many have left it for other places, there was a large concourse of people. The proclamation was read precisely at 12 noon in English, Kannrese and Urdu with all the solemnity which the occasion demanded. After this came the feeding of the poor. Nearly 600 people were fed gratis. Then the next item of the programme, namely distribution of medals and sweetmeats to schoolchildren was gone through. Clothes were distributed to the poor. Some Lamamnis who had suffered heavily by the destruction of their huts by fire, were given pecuniary help to rehabilitate themselves. Towards evening the public buildings were illuminated and the celebration of the day were concluded by firew rks. The Police arrangements were good. The Mamlatdar. Mr. Chekradeo, was untiring in his efforts to bring the whole affair to a satisfactory conclusion. In connection with the celebration one thing struck me most. It was the enthusiasm of the people and their orderly conduct throughout the day. The attitude of the whole crowds was one of intense loyalty to the British Throne and of deep devotion to their beloved Sovereign.

ANDHERI.

The Royal Proclamation was read in the Market place, Andheri, by Mr. W. R. Philpot-Brookes, Special Engineer, at 12 o'clock. A mandup having been erected for this purpose and all the inhabitants attended. also the school-children who sang "God save the King." In the afternoon there was a grand fete given to all the children, and about 800 to 900 attended and each child was given refreshments on the ground, and before going away were presented with a beautiful souvenir enamel mug with a photo of the King and Queen on it, a medal and a large packet of sweets, etc. During the afternoon a large programme of sports was gone through for boys and girls, and also some races for adults. The prizes were kindly distributed by Mrs Philpot-Brookes, which were very handsome and useful. There was a band in attendance and after the distribution of prizes, there was a grand display of fireworks. In the evening the whole village was illuminated, the hospital, the school, and the office of the Special Engineer being especially beautiful. Much thanks is due to our Chairman, Mr. Philpot Brookes, Mr. Gazdar, Mr. Patil and Mr. D'Mello, who worked very hard to make the occasion a successful one.

RAJPIPLA.

Durbar Day was commemorated in the State by the distribution of medals and Inams by H. H. the Rani Saheb, at the girls' school at Bhalod.

The building, in which the gathering was held, was tastefully decorated, and in the hall was hung in a conspicuous place, an excellent portrait of Their Majesties, the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, about 200 girls and ladies were present.

Her highness briefly explained the object of their gathering, after which specially composed songs were excellently sung.

The Proclamation was read at noon.

Her Highness then delivered an impressive and eloquent address in Gujrati, in the course of which she said that the Indian Princes regard the British Crown as a guarantee for the maintenance unimpaired of the rights and privileges they have inherited and which they hold in sacred trust for their descendants. The speaker also recounted the blessings, India enjoys under British rule, of peace, good and just Government, education, security of life and property and of easy communications.

The distribution of medals, inams and sweetmeats brought the gathering to a happy close.

MORVI.

The memorable day of His Imperial Majesty's Coronation in Delhi, was celebrated as a day of universal rejoicing by the State and the people of Morvi. At midday a Durbar was held in the Hill Secretariat. During the Royal salute of 101 guns, the Dewan Saheb Azam Bhaji Kanji exhibited the Royal portrait of Their Imperial Majesties and read the Royal Proclamation to the large assembl ge In the afternoon, there were athletic sports and the distribution of clothes and sweetmeats to the poor. Several prisoners were released and well-behaved prisoners were granted remissions in their sentences. Hari Kirtens were held at various places and the houses, streets, bazaars and all State and public buildings were illuminated and fire-works displayed.

PALITANA.

Palitana was never in so great gala array as on Coronation day. The order of events and festivities celebrated on this auspicious day was gone through without the slightest hitch. The Durbar presided over by Captain H. S. Strong was most imposing. It was proceeded in the morning by a parade of troops and followed by a distribution of sweets and Coronation medals to the children, and clothes to the poor. Athletic sports and illuminations were also enjoyed. Thanks giving services were held at the several religious places for wishing long life to Their Majesties, and the universal joy of the people was marked. This was heightened by the news that their Thakore Saheb had been awarded the honour of being the page to Her Imperial Majesty, the Queen-Empress and that he was received by His Imperial Majesty, the King-Emperor.

KOLAHPUR.

The Delhi Durbar Coronation celebrations in Kolhapur, were characteristic of the genuine loyalty of both the State, ruler and people. Extensive preparations had been made by order of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharajah Sahab, Committees for giving food and clothing to the poor and for carrying out a children's fete were appointed and these were cordially helped by the city officials. The city itself was decorated by the public Coronation Day opened with a parade of infantry at the cimala. Simultaneously, over four thousands boys, attired gaily, assembled at Khasbag with medals and flags singing the National Anthem. All the way they went in procession with portraits of Their Majesties mounted on elephants. The procession which was met at old palace by the Shri Yuvraj Maharaj and Prince Shivaji Maharaja. Sweets were distributed among all boys and girls and games followed. On the next two days at noon on both occasion a Durbar was held at the Residency, where Major O'Brien read the Royal Proclamation this was followed by a salute of hundred and one guns, and at 1-30 another Durbar, attended by the Resident and Shri Yuvraj was held, when Rao Bahadur Shirgavkar read the Proclamation and, by command of His Highnes the Chhatrapati Maharaja Saheb, announced the starting of two benvolent institutions—one a special school for the education of Patels in the State, and the other a Medical Ward, both institutions are to be named after the Coronation Durbar. The personal honour of using the Gold Staff was conferred on Jahagirdars of Kagal, senior, and Bavada. Over 150 prisoners received remissions and some others were released. The Darbar closed with another salute of a hundred and one guns from the State battery. The evening was spent in wrestling matches and the distribution of food and clothes to thousand of poor at the trials. The whole city was illuminated in the evening. The Brahmin community offered prayers at the Ambabai Temple, while the Jains held a successful gathering in the Jain Institute which was tastefully decorated and illuminated. Fireworks and bonfires closed and eventful day. On the next day also games and sports were held on the Parade Ground, in which thousands of people took part.

DURBAR BOXING.

SEMI-FINALS.

CORONATION DURBAR, Dec. 15.

(Middles.)

Lieut. E. G. W. Carter, R. G. A., versus Capt W. S. Riddell, I. M. S. The former punished his man severely and won the fight.

Pte. Jones, Lancashire Fusiliers, versus Rfm Carzon, 4th K. R. R. Corps. The first and second were lightly in favour of Jones; the third round was also entirely in favour of Jones until near the end, when Curzon recovered, and knocked his man out. Hard fighting all the time.

Pte. Blake, Norfolk Regiment, versus Sgt. Chivers Essex Regt. A close fight won by Chivers on points.

(Bantams.)

Rfm. Nelson, 4th K. R. R. Corps, versus Pte. Pte. Fairman, Royal Munster Fusiliers. The first round was slightly in favour of Nelson, the second round was even and the third was slightly in favour of Fairman. The latter forced the fight from start to finish tiring his opponent and gained the verdict.

Dr. Jennings, South Lancashire Regiment, versus Pte. Burns, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. After a close fight Dr. Jennings won the fight.

(Feathers.)

Lieut. G. K Ikelly, Royal Munster Fusiliers versus Lieut. J. E. G. Carlisle, 107th Pioneers. In the 1st round Lieut. Kilkelly got the best, in second round Lieut. Carlisle got in a lot of body blows and easily led on points, and the third was very even. Carlisle gained the verdict after a good fight.

Pte. Mortimer, 5th Fusiliers, versus Pte. Osborne, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The first round was slightly in favour of Osborne: in the second Mortimer gained slightly and in the third training told in favour of Osborne who just won a good fight on points.

Bandsman Strugeon, K. O. S. Bs. versus Dr. Chandler, R. H. A. A close fight. Pte. Chandler won on points.

(Catch Weights.)

Capt. C. H. Kirkwood, 23rd Cavalry, versus Lieut E. G. W. Carter. Capt. Kirkwood had the best of all three rounds. Lieut. Carter put up with terrific punishment. Capt. Kirkwood won.

Lce Cpl. Gates, Royal Fusiliers, versus Pte. Grant, Seaforth Highlanders. The first round was slightly in favour of Grant in the second round Gates got in a good left time after time, and led on points and the third round was very slightly in favour of Grant. A good fight, Gates won points.

Sgt. Houston, Black Watch, versus Pte. Belcher, Royal Berkshire Regt. The first round was slightly in favour of Sgt. Houston. The same in the second, when Pte. Belcher gave in

(Lights.)

Capt. C. H. Tyrell, 25th Punjabis, versus Lieut. C. C. Darley, R. F. A. The latter had easily the best of it knocking his man down, repeatedly. The Referee stopped the fight, in the first round giving it to Darley. A very plucky show.

Cpl. Shepherd, Royal West Kent Regt., versus Cpl. Sherwood, 4th Worcesters Regt. Both good. First round had nothing in it, second round was slightly in favour of Sherwood and third round was in favour of Sherwood who was more scientific with his hands and feet. Cpl. Shepherd, however hir harder and gained the verdict.

Lce.-Cpl. Reynolds, Connaught Rangers, versus Lce-Cpl. Russell, Royal West Kent Regt. Russell had the best of every round, the former taking heavy punishment. Russell won.

The Tournament owes a good deal of its success to the fact that Major Hobbs, Cannaught Rangers, one of the best Referees in India, has been able to officiate every night except two.

DURBAR POINT TO POINT RACES.

KING'S AND QUEEN'S CUPS.

CORONATION DURBAR, Dec. 15.

The Durbar Point to Point races were run this afternoon at Badli-ka-Sarai. There was a huge gathering who loyally cheered as Their Imperial Majesties drove up to the Royal box. The following were the results:—

THE ALL COMERS RACE, King-Emperor's Cup. Distance 4 miles.

Mr. Curtis' Sir John, ...Owner 1
Major Crawley's Shannohan, ...Owner 2
Major Holden's Eventide, ...Owner 3

Eleven started. Sir John won easily.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS RACE.—King Emperor's Cup. Distance 4 miles.

Patiala Imperial Service Lancers' Black Douglas 1
Jodhpur Ist Sardor Regiment's "No 1804"..... 2
Alwar Imperial Service Lancers "No, 775"..... 3

Nine Ran.

WELTER WEIGHT RACE.—Queen-Empress Cup. Distance 4 miles.

Captain Kennard's The Ghost.....Owner 1
Mr. York's Lochinvar .....Owner 2
Major Crawley's Katerfelte.....Owner 3

Sixteen Started.

INDIAN OFFICERS' RACE, King Emperor's Cup, Distance 4 miles.

27th Light Cavalry's Agamemnon..... 1
11th Lancers' Hardama 2
26th Jacob Horse's Jacobin..... 3

Eight ran.

LIGHT WEIGHTS RACE—Queen Emmpress Cup. Distance 4 miles.

Mr. Nethersole's Harlequin .....Owner 1
Mr York's Lochinver ..... Owner 2
Capt Reighby's Punch-in-Railston..... 3

Eighteen Ran.

At intervals between the races the following displays were given:—(1) Obstacle Display won by West Riding Regiment (2) Musical ride by the 17th Lancers and Musical drive by R. Battery R. H. A. (3) Feature of Horsemanship by 17th Lancers.

The Queen graciously presented the prizes and Their Majesties left amidst loud cheers.

EN PASSANT.

The most eventful items of the Delhi Durbar, viz: the announcements of the transfer of the Indian Capital, and the cancelment of the Bengal Partition scheme come as surprise packets to the million. The latter as we know has upset the people of the Province named more than any project put forward within the memory of the present generation and directly accounted for the engenderment of ill-feeling between West and East of a degree never before existing. The Bengali of the past was generally amicably disposed towards his white neighbours. During more recent times ordinary respect has been a negative quantity. Once more the old axiom that there is nothing certain in this world has been exemplified. When Lord Morley placed the matter in no uncompromising terms beyond the pale of further discussion the majority of people felt that the last word had issued. But it would appear there was something more yet than was dreamt of in the Philosophy of the more interested, or the greater indifferent, and His-Gracious Imperial Majesty has become the means of using an inspired prerogative which should remove once and for ever the cause of ill will. The removal of headquarters from Calcutta to Delhi will naturally set up many elements of discontent though, it may happen, that the elevation of Bengal to the dignity of a Presidency will mean additional prosperity in the long run. Delhi, central as it is will be merely a cold weather station, Simla, being still headquarters for the greater part of the year. Extensive sanitation and water supply, with other necessities of a leading City may transfer even Delhi into a generally healthier place than Calcutta, a fact that might also in time modify the expensive arrangements contingent on the periodical exodus to Simla which we may expect will become a prominent subject for the eternal hammering of the restless section of the British Parliament.

The Proclamation parade at Bombay was attended by a spectacular side of Military importance that has probably never yet been approached in the history of the City. Considering the confined area of the Oval the manouvring of the vast body of troops was the acme of efficiency. The casualties from the effect of the heat (probably abnormal for the time of year) were happily few. The wonder is that in the unprotected state of the sailors in the matter of head-gear there were not more.

There has been a little flutter in Theatrical Circles at home over the prohibition by the Censor of Plays for the public performance of "Pains and Penalties" by Mr. Lawrence Housman. This play deals with the conjugal relations of King George IV and Queen Caroline. The Lord Chamberlain refused the license on the ground that it was a mistake "to receive a sad historical episode of comparatively recent date." But the Play has, nevertheless, been privately produced by the "Society of Pioneer Players"—a re-union of Professionals and others by Miss Edith Craig, daughter of the great Ellen Terry, and in an unexpurgated form, for it would appear even the writer himself came to the conclusion that his feelings towards the notorious monarch ran away with him, hence a milder form in the treatment of the subject had been submitted for the august approval of the Official who holds the fate of plays in his power. In Mr. Housman's own words, "Pains and Penalties will be seen next Sunday with a scene added that should give considerable uneasiness to every official connected with the Censor's department. And I am doing this deliberately in order to give opportunity for them to know that had this scene been included in the version received by them they would have been quite right in their refusal to license the performance of such a Play in Great Britain."

There are still a few of us who can call to mind the time when the 'wind jammer,' or more politely speaking sailing vessel was too common a sight to Indian ports to invite comment. In Calcutta some years ago the Hooghly, in the vicinity of the historical Prinseps Ghaut, was a forest of masts, while one or two Hotels of the City had a constant smell of the briny for there did these grand old skippers congregate to retail their yarns to boon companions, and spend their money with the generosity born of sailors. These worthies truly typical of the ilk that go down to the sea in ships and do business in great waters one might fail to identify with the average masters of steam vessels of to-day, though a few, there may be, who fell in with the more modern enterprise of Owners and take upon them the exclusiveness of the new dispensation. A few years ago the number of sailing vessels touching Calcutta had dwindled down to a couple or so engaged in the Mauritius cooly trade, with one, here and there, running under the auspices of Mahomedan traders to the Persian Gulf. Since then perhaps (to apply a term familiar in Army parlance) "coasters' in the way of steamers have become common and taken up the trade. Sailing vessels were, with very rare exceptions, towed from the Sandheads at a fee computable on tonnage but with a minimum of, it is believed, Rs. 500. One of the exceptions occurred in the writer's experience. A Norwegian tipper, a barque of a few hundred tons burden declined to pay the fee and demanded the services of a Pilot who could sail his ship to moorings from the mouth of the river. Now it is said (I quote as I heard it and with all the errors of description, &c.,) that the members of that excelleat service of Hooghly pilots though quite au fait in directing the movements of a Steamer through the intricacies of the river from the bridge (he I remember who performed that duty for the Steamer that brought me to India's coral strand at the end of the seventies wore kid gloves and was, otherwise, to my unsophisticated mind a "bowling swell") had grown rusty in the more primitive methods of the craft so it proved a difficult matter to find a man for the duty.

Eventually a man came forward in the person of an old 'Conway' boy who still retained some of the conventional skill of the 'shell back' and who successfully manoeuvred the old tub to her destination. Could the tale of the sea as relating to these time honoured ploughs of the ocean be told marvellous would be the narrative, interspersed here and there with the seamy and tragic side. It reminds me of two in the latter category the 'Falkland' burnt almost to the waters edge in port and, as the result of the next trip, a wreck on the rocks off Falmouth. The majority (including the wife of the Captain and her one year old child) were saved but a few including the skipper, his mate, and a white headed old steward went down. It is told of the steward that a place had been reserved for him in the boat that got off but he declined with the brief words "I dont belong to that boat." Then there was a Belfast skipper with his wife and kiddies (the kind of rosy-cheeked urchins that bring something of an inexplainable touch of longing to the heart of the pallid faced sojourner in India) who was struck down with peritonitis and snatched away from his loved ones in the midst of the ocean. There was also the tale of stress and heroism of the "Liverpool" brought to port by her gallant skipper and crew with practically bare decks having weathered one of the storms of the century.

But we seem to be on the eve of a revival of the sailing vessel industry. The celebrated Diesel oil engine is apparently to supervene here, as it is doing in so many directions now-a-days. It has lately been fitted as an auxiliary to the five master "La France," the largest sailing vessel in the world, and the America-Hamburg line are about to put in commission several ships so fitted. The engines drive one or more propellers thus defying calms which operated against running to time, an object in these days, while under the influence of the trades every mast bends to the strain and the knot average compares favourably with the ordinary tramp to which any acceleration even by one knot would seriously affect the net profit of the vessel owing to the extra consumption of coal. It has been estimated that 90 per cent. of vessels lost have been sailers. With the wider adaptation of the Diesel engine there will be safety, and much cheaper water transport, while cosling charges on long voyages (always an expensive item) will be avoided.

It is perhaps as well that Indian children are not given to the proclivities recently attributed to the young generation of a North London district who it was alleged by a witness in a case of damages brought against the Metropolitan water works for leaving a hole in the ground which caused a trap accident remove stones for making 'grottos'. This witness stated that so persistent were children in obtaining such material that he had seen a newly filled hole that had been gone over by a steam roller almost immediately dug up again by children. The Judge apparently accepted the contention raised with reserve for he awarded damages to the owner of the trap. But there is an item on the question of local thoroughfares which seems to be tolerated with equanimity, albeit on several occasions responsible for a nasty accident, viz: the littering of roads with stones (often of the boulder class) by passing carts. The unconcern with which drivers of these vehicles) treat a matter of this kind is hardly shared by the motorist to whom an obstacle like this is serious, and in a recent case caused a fatality. Nor has one to go far into the area of suburban Bombay to court such accidents to which one is especially liable after nightfall.

LE TATILLON.

"LORD" GEORGE SANGER MURDERED.

Suicide of Assassin.

On Nov. 28 the famous showman known as "Lord" George Sanger and two persons in his employ were attacked by a man armed with a chopper at his home, Park Farm, East Finchley. Mr. Sanger received several blows on the head, and sustained such injuries that he died shortly after twelve o'clock. Since his retirement Mr. Sanger, who was eighty-four years of age, had been living at Park Farm, a somewhat isolated house with some acres of grounds. The murderer an employe on the farm named Herbert Cooper, escaped.

According to detailed information about six o'clock in the evening "Lord" George Sanger was in his drawing-room, being read to by a middle-aged man named Harry Austin, formerly a bare-back rider. In the usual course a young man named Jackson performed this duty of reading, but on this occasion he was engaged in the kitchen. Shortly after six o'clock Cooper came into the kitchen and asked Jackson a question, and then, practically without warning, he is alleged to have rushed at Jackson with a razor and cut him severely. Cooper next picked up a hatchet and went towards the drawing-room. He was met by Austin, who had heard the noise outside. Cooper aimed a blow at Austin, with the hatchet, and then rushed at "Lord" George Sanger, who had risen from his chair, and is said to have struck the showman several blows, so that the old man sank to the ground. Cooper at once escaped from the house by the back door, and in the mist and darkness he got clear away. Except for the injured men the house was empty, and by the time the crime had become known all trace of Cooper had been lost. Jackson, who had two wounds in the throat, managed to get to the street and summon assistance, and a doctor and the police were called.

Mr. Sanger, although terribly wounded on the top and the side of the head, had crawled to the door, where, he became unconscious. Austin, who, had two large wounds on the head, was also insensible. After being treated "Lord" George Sanger recovered sufficiently to enable his dying depositions to be taken, but although everything possible was done for him he died soon after midnight. Austin and Jackson were both treated at the house. The former was afterwards removed to the Great Northern Hospital, but allowed to leave later on. The mutilated body of Cooper was yesterday found on the railway line between Crouch End and Highgate. The man had been run over by a train, and the theory is that he committed suicide.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Arabia," Dec. 16.

The P and O Co's mail steamer "Arabia" sails to-day for Marseilles and London, with the following passengers:—

Ashton, Mr R P
Atkins, Mr G H
Billington, Miss M
Broom, Miss W E
Buchanan, Mrs
Buchanan, Mr. R P
Burton, Mrs
Bude, Mr W J
Buist, Major D S
Bryan, Mr & Mrs J
Connolly, Miss
Cosserat, Mrs A
Danvers Yates, Mr F
Draper, Miss.
Dresser, Mrs.
Duncan, Mr
Defrence, Mr
Dooley, Mr R M
Doux, Mr Julidu
Elsmie, Maj and Mrs A M S, 2 children and nurse
Fox, Mr F G
Fernades, Mr J P
Gaumont, Mr R
Hankin, Dr E H
Howett, Rev & Mrs R
Hands, Mr J H
Hood, Miss Alice W
Hood, Mrs J M
Jagoe, Mr J R
Jones, Miss F L
Kassim, Mr E
Kemble, Miss K.
Kanny, Mr
Latham, Mr T
Meni, Mr C H
Moy, Mr E O
Manyon, Mr J A
Moore, Capt H D
McLeod, Mr Mac-Gregor
Mervyn, Smith Miss
Ozzard, Mrs
Park, Mr Maitland H
Paxton, Mr and Mrs.
Paxton, Master.
Popham, Mr H G
Rendell, Mr E A
Ross, Miss D M
Stanton, Miss
Staples, Mr & Mrs H
Shroff, Mr J C
Skittrell, Mr J.
Smith, Mr and Mrs A M
Spence, Mr & Mrs H
Spence, Miss
Tennent, Col C C
Thompson, Capt & Mrs F G
Warlow, Mrs E J
Wheeler, Mr H
Wood, Miss M C
White, Mr A
Wigram, Rev & Mrs M E
Warwick, Mr W

JUVENILE SMOKING.

Prevention in Mysore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BANGALORE, Dec. 15.

A "Mysore Gazette" notification announces that the regulation for the prevention of juvenile smoking will be enforced in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the town of Hassan, Shimoga, Kolar, Tamkur, Chitaldroog and Kadur, from the 1st January, 1912.

OLD AND NEW BOMBAY

We have received from the Caxton Press (Claridge) Bombay, a copy of "Old and New Bombay," an historical and descriptive account of Bombay, and its environs. It is impossible to say too much in praise of the publication which is copiously illustrated throughout, and teems with descriptive and lucidly written information of the Bombay of a by-gone day.

There are many striking pictures of the Old City, pictures that will not fail to awaken memories in those whose knowledge of the city goes back fifty years, and it is possible to trace the evolution of the Old to the New along clearly defined lines. Both compiler and printer are entitled to credit for the publication. Its get-up is neat and clear, the illustrating, in particular, being up to an excellent standard.

LETTS DIARIES.

Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Co., have sent us specimen copies of their diaries for 1912. These useful publications have become institutions for busy people all over the world, and the books issued for use in 1912, are as excellent as those of previous years.

The books are published in many sizes from the admirable little pocket edition to the larger volume for desk purposes.

Mr. C. A. Barron, C.I.E., Deputy Commissione of Delhi, will succeed the Hon'ble Mr. Fentou a Chief Secretary of the Punjab Government.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore having heard with regret at Delhi of the death of Sir P. N. Krishna Murthy, late Dewan and Jaghirdar of Yellandhar, has commanded all public offices, courts and public institutions in the State to be closed on Monday next as a mark of respect to his memory.

Of Rs. 15,41,117 promised for the Punjab King Edward Memorial Fund Rs. 10,74,052 has been realised up to the 30th September; Rs. 4,21,585 was due from the Ruling Chiefs; Rs. 30,000 from the District Committee and Rs. 9,114 from individual subscribers. A contribution of Rs. 15,000 was paid over to the All India Memorial and the cost of collection only accounted for the small sum of Rs. 74.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in to way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, Dec. 1.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Sir Edward Grey made an important statement on the Morocco negotiations, and the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law took part in the debate which followed. The Report stage of the Insurance Bill was commenced on Tuesday night. The Unionist party left the House last night, when the closure was applied to a batch of 470 amendments to Part I.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, a discussion on foreign affairs was initiated by Lord Courtney. Lord Morley and Lord Lansdowne also spoke. On Wednesday Lord Evesley called attention to recent decisions concerning the right to fish in fresh waters, and the Lord Chancellor invited him to prepare definite proposals.

Opposition to the clauses in the Insurance Bill affecting servants has grown very markedly during the week. On Wednesday evening, a protest meeting in the Albert Hall was attended by an enormous audience, and the greatest enthusiasm was shown. One of the resolutions carried declared that if the clauses became law the whole country would be organized to resist the taxation involved. On Tuesday, Mr. Lloyd George received a deputation of servants and organization interested in their welfare and explained certain modifications in his proposals.

A Unionist amendment to the third reading of the Insurance Bill, which is couched in very strong terms, will be supported by the whole of the party. The second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords will be taken on December 11 and 12.

Sir Francis Bridgeman is to succeed Sir Arthur Wilson as First Sea Lord, Prince Louis of Battenberg will take the place of Sir George Egerton as Second Sea Lord, and Captain William C. Pakenhamlis appointed Junior Sea Lord in the place of Rear-Admiral C. E. Madden.

Mr. Asquith was shouted down by women suffragists in the City Temple on Wednesday night, when he attempted to speak at an open meeting in celebration of the 21st anniversary of the Mansfield House University Settlement, Canning Town.

Thirty-seven people were killed, and over a hundred injured in an explosion last Friday, at Bibby's oil-cake and seed-crushing mills, Liverpool.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have issued a manifesto against Welsh Disestablishment and Disendowment, calling for deliberate and fair-minded study of the facts.

The well-known showman "Lord" George Sanger was brutally murdered in his own house on Tuesday night, by one of his servants. The murderer's body was found on the railway line near Highgate on Thursday morning.

CRETE.

The situation in Crete, is causing grave concern and an armed outbreak by the malcontents is feared. The interior is practically in a state of anarchy. The Greek Premier has advised patience, declaring that on no account will he permit Greece to be embroiled in war with Turkey. Official circles in Constantinople feel reassured the Powers having virtually it is said, promised to reoccupy the island in the event of disturbances endangering the "status quo."

FRANCE.

The Seine, the Marne, the Loire, and the Rhone are rising. Although there is no immediate cause for anxiety, the authorities in and near Paris are taking stock of the means of defence should the floods threaten to become serious.

A duel with swords took place in Paris on Sunday, between M. de Montesquiou, of the Action Francaise League, and M. Breittmayer on a tennis court at Neuilly. Both combatants showed great keenness and dexterity. The contest ended in the seventh round, when the opponents wounded each other simultaneously. Professor Langevin and M Gustave Tery met with pistols on Saturday, but neither of them fired. They parted uninjured and unreconciled.

On Tuesday, the motor taxi-cab drivers of Paris, went on strike as a protest against some new traffic regulations issued by the Prefect of Police and against the refusal of the taxi-cab proprietors to increase the men's percentage of the receipts in spite of a rise in the price of petrol.

GERMANY.

Slight earthquake shocks were felt in Baden on Sunday night. Telegrams from Freiburg report that a shock of two seconds' duration occurred about 4 o'clock on Monday morning. The whole region of the Upper Rhine seems to have been slightly affected.

A man named Max Wendt, employed as temporary driver of a mail van, succeeded last Friday, along with an accomplice in robbing the van of £25,000 in cash and paper money. They were both captured and most of the stolen property has been recovered.

The newspapers state that Krupps are negotiating for the purchase of a considerable tract of land at the mouth of the Elbe between Groden, near Cuxhaven, and Altenbruch. Nothing authentic is known concerning the object of the purchase but it is reported that the firm intends to establish extensive dock and shipyard accommodation there, as there are at present no facilities of this kind on the estuary of the Elbe.

PORTUGAL.

Serious rioting took place in Lisbon, on Sunday afternoon. The attitude of the crowd became so threatening that the Republican Guard were ordered to fire. Several people were injured and numerous arrests were made. At first it was said that the disturbances were due to the expulsion of two Chinese women who professed to cure diseases of the eye, but an official Note which was issued the following day declared that the riots had been instigated by political agitators. On Monday, the city was quiet.

RUSSIA.

The Bishop of Cheliabinsk has issued an appeal on behalf of the peasants in the Government of Orenburg and the Turgai Territory, where the horrors of the famine of 1891 are being repeated. Famine-stricken people are flocking into the towns and villages asking for special services and the administration of the last Communion so that they may be prepared for death. The yield of the crops in the Orenburg Government is 86 per cent. below the average. The Government has vetoed all medical and charitable societies from relieving the famine except through the intermediary of the Red Cross Society and the Zemstvos.

UNITED STATES.

The Philadelphia "North American," an influential Progressive organ, published on Monday, evidently as the result of direct inspiration, an article which confirms the statement that Mr. Roosevelt has no intention of opposing Mr. Taft's renomination either on his own behalf or on behalf of any one else, it has been recognized since Mr. Roosevelt's attack upon the Government's Trust policy that some such authoritative announcement is urgently needed, if the confusion in the Republican Party is not to be greatly increased.

Preparations are being actively undertaken in the United States for the celebration in 1914-15 of the one-hundredth anniversary of peace among English-speaking peoples. A committee, with many well-known names upon its list of membership, has been appointed by Mayor Gaynor to manage the celebrations in New York City. In regard to the memorials, there have already been a number of suggestions. A monument in the shape of a water-gate on the Canadian and American sides of the Detroit River at Detroit and Windsor, an arch at the frontier over the New York-Montreal highway which is now being built, and the erection of a number of scattered monuments along the international line have all been suggested. As to New York, the erection of a building dedicated to the cause of peace has been mooted, though considering that Washington will eventually have a similar building to house Mr. Carnegie's Peace Foundation such a project would seem rather superfluous. To give the centenary its widest possible international significance, Mr. Root has prossed that upon February 17, 1915, the anniversary of the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Ghent, all human activities shall, so far as possible, cease for a space of five minutes throughout the United States and the Empire.

A sharp riot took place on Monday night, in the theatre in which the Irish players are performing in New York. The ringleaders were Irish Americans, but as their missiles were mostly vegetables none of the actors were injured. Monday was not the first occasion upon which the Irish players have by their presentation of Irish life wounded Irish-American susceptibilities and evoked an active protest. There was a small disturbance at Boston, and in Washington, the players were denounced from various Roman Catholic pulpits, to the detriment of the box-office returns. Their tour appears, nevertheless, to have been so far fairly successful

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

There was laughter and before the attentive multitude could glean more jewels from Mr. Lynch's vocabulary the Speaker coldly cut him short with the remark that the hon'ble member appeared to be making a speech. To all questions, however, the Minister could only reply that the appointment of Censors and joint Censors was a matter that rested solely and entirely in the discretion of the Lord Chamberlain. So there it rests. But only for a time. It is impossible to believe that the game will be allowed to be played out much longer. The appointment of Mr. Brookfield ought to be the last nail in the coffin of the antiquated office. The Committee of the Playgoers' Club, with its tongue in its cheek, has already passed the following resolution: "That the members of the Playgoers' Club offer their congratulations to Mr. Charles Brookfield on his appointment as joint Reader of Plays for the duties of which post he is so remarkably qualified by his achievements as a playwright and a moralist." And Mr. Laurence Housman has produced his banned play at the Savoy on Sunday night in connection with the Pioneers, when at the conclusion of the act he came before the curtain, vomited his grievance and converted the audience into an indignation meeting to protest against the absurdities of Censorship. . . . . Somebody has said of Mr. Brookfield that if the Bible ever came up before him for sanction he would certainly prohibit the Decalogue and the Beatitudes and that probably the only portion which would be sure of escaping his blue pencil would be the book which comes after Ecclesiastes which is called the Song of Solomon!

DEATH OF A VETERAN INDIAN NAVAL OFFICER.

Older residents in Bombay will remember Captain William L. Searle, who, if I mistake not, was Transport Officer at the time of the famous Malta Expedition, Lord Beaconsfield's masterly *coup d' etat*. Captain Searle passed away at Leamington on Sunday in his eighty-fourth year. He was an officer of the old Indian Navy, his first commission having been given to him when he was a youth of 17. His rank when the service was abolished was that of Lieutenant and the designation of Captain was granted to him by the Government of India for special service. There are now only five lieutenants of the India Navy, namely C. Lloyd (1841), W. H. Barker and A. W. Stiffe (1845), H. M. Liardet (1850) and G. B. Hewett (1851). One of these Lieutenants or as he is called Captain Stiffe is an habitue of East India United Service Club in St. James's square and was looking hale and hearty when I last met him. The total number of surviving officers of the Indian Navy is, I believe, now under forty. Is there any memorial in Bombay perpetuating the fine-work done by that splendid service? If not, why not?

OLLA PODRIDA.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council yesterday a proposal was submitted that the famous Mansion House should be demolished, the site sold and a new residence for the Lord Mayor erected elsewhere. If this should be done I would suggest that the future

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Nov. 27, Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If a rebate of the Excise duty on cotton goods manufactured in India is granted in the case of such goods being exported from India; and, if so, is the rebate granted irrespective of the destination of the goods, or is it only granted in respect of goods consigned to certain specified countries.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. The rebate is granted in respect of Indian manufactured cotton goods consigned to any port out of India and irrespective of destination. As I stated in the answer given to a question asked by the hon. member for Birkenhead on July 4, the system of collecting the cotton excise duty in Indian mills is such that exports of cotton goods are practically made from bond, and are not assessed to duty.

GRATUITIES TO INDIAN OFFICER AVIATORS.

Col. Yate asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether the Secretary of State will consider the advisability of giving officers of the Indian Army on getting their pilot certificates as aviators the same gratuity of £75 as is now given to officers of the British Army.

Mr. Montagu: This is a question upon which the Secretary of State must await proposals from the Government of India, and must depend upon an intention to institute an air battalion or some similar organisation.

THE BOMBAY POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col. Yate asked the Under Secretary of State for India, when, now that the scheme for the reorganisation of the political department under the Government of India has been matured, the expressed expectation of the Secretary of State for India that the Bombay political department should be reorganised on similar terms is likely to be carried out; and whether there is any reason that this reorganisation should not include Bombay political agents of the first and second grade.

Mr. Montagu: As I stated in the House in April last, there is no reason to doubt that the Government of India will give due weight to the suggestion to which the hon. member refers. They will doubtless also consider whether there is any reason for bringing first and second grade political agents on to the time scale.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF BENGAL.

On Tuesday, Nov. 28, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether the Government of India is considering the advisability of filling the Lieutenant-Governorships of Bengal in the same way as the Governorships of Madras and Bombay are filled, by men who have not necessarily been in the Indian Civil Service, but who have been trained in the public life of this country.

Mr. Montagu: Apart from all questions of policy, the measure suggested would be impossible under the existing law, which requires that a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal should have been for ten years in the service of the Crown in India.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

Mr. Mitchell-Thomson asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether he had any information to show that, in conformity with the understanding upon which Great Britain advised the Persian Government to accede to the demands of Russia, the Russian troops which had entered Persian territory had now been withdrawn.

Sir E. Grey: There was not a definite understanding. The Persian Government having delayed their reply to the Russian demands until the Russian troops had arrived in Persian territory, and Mr. Shuster having in the meanwhile distributed a pamphlet in Persia attacking Russia, the Russian Government have stated that they are compelled to formulate certain further demands, and will not withdraw their troops until these demands are granted. The advance of the troops has, however, been stopped at present at Resht. The Russian Government inform us that their military measures are of a purely provisional character, and that they have no intention of infringing the principles governing the Anglo-Russian Convention.

Mr. Morrell: Can the right hon. gentleman say how many Russians there are now in Persia?

Sir E. Grey: I cannot give the exact figure.

POLICE TORTURE IN INDIA.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under Secretary for India, whether he was aware that the Sessions Judge of Ferozepore had recently convicted a policeman and a lambardar of so severely torturing a man to obtain a confession of a supposed burglary that the man either died from the injuries or committed suicide to escape further torture, and that the Judge said that there was no evidence to connect the deceased man with the charge against him; and whether he could say how long it would be before such amendment was made in the law by making such confessions inadmissible as would remove from the police the motive for extorting them.

Mr. Morrell had a similar question on the paper.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. I have received no official report of the Judge's remarks, but am aware of the result of the trial. The torture took place in the house of a local landowner who seems to have instigated the crime in pursuance of private enmity. The deceased person escaped and jumped into a well. I am advised that no charge of murder could be maintained on the facts; the accused were put on trial; the landowner was found guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and wrongful confinement to extort confession, and was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of 500 rs. One constable was convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of 20 rs. (the latter a on charge of extortion); a second constable, who has already appealed against the conviction, was found guilty of illegal confinement and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and one constable and the lambardar were acquitted. The proposal to make all confessions out of Court inadmissible as evidence is being considered by the Government of India in consultation with local Governments. But I would observe that this alteration in the rules of evidence, which now do not admit confession unless made before a magistrate, would not in any way prevent such occurrences as those with which these questions are concerned.

Mr. MacCallum Scott, with reference to the statement that the circumstances did not justify a charge of murder, did not the Sessions Judge in pronouching his verdict say that if they did not actualy murder the man they tortured him in the most atrocious and cruel way, and to all intents and purposes did him to death, whether he died of the hurt inflicted on him or committed suicide in consequence of it?

Mr. Montagu: I have already informed the hon. member that I have no official report of the Judge's remarks. In any case the charge on which a prisoner is committed is framed by the divisional magistrate on the evidence before him, and can be amended at any time by the Judge.

Mr. MacCallum Scott: May I ask whether the only compensation the Indian Government is willing to offer to the dependants of this man who was done to death by the agents of the Indian Government is £6 9s. to the aged mother and six guineas to the wife, who is only twenty years of age, and these amounts only on the condition of the amount being realised from fines on the criminals?

Mr. Montagu: If the hon. member is referring to fines on the men mentioned in his question, of course the compensation is quite apart from that question. If he wants to know anything about the compensation I must ask him to put down a question, as I cannot trust my memory on the point.

Mr. Morrel: Can the hon. gentleman say when he is likely to have a report as to the proposed change in the law?

Mr. Montagu: I made the announcement that the Government of India were consulting the local Governments about the month of September, and it will probably be five or six months before the result is known. Perhaps if the hon. member will put down a question early next spring I may be able to answer him. (A laugh.)

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Sir W. Byles asked the Under Secretary for India, whether one of the objects of the Abor expedition was to lay down a frontier between British and Chinese territory or spheres of influence; whether any communications on the subject had taken place between the Government of India and the Chinese authorities; and whether it was proposed as a result of the expedition to extend the present frontier of British India.

Mr. Montagu: The object of the expedition is precisely stated in No. 19 of the papers presented to Parliament. No communications on this subject have taken place between the Government of India and the Chinese authorities. As to the last part of my hon. friend's question, having regard to the fact that no frontier has yet been defined, it is impossible that the expedition should result in the extension of something which does not exist. But I can give him an emphatic assurance without reserve that it is not intended as a result of the expedition to increase the area administered by the Government of India.

Sir W. Byles: Do I understand that it is not the object of this expedition to lay down a frontier?

Mr. Montagu: If the hon. member will refer to No. 19 of the printed papers, he will see that one of the objects which it is hoped to achieve by the expedition is the laying down of a frontier.

Sir W. Byles asked: Whether at the time when the late Mr. Williamson met with his death in the Abor country, he had received any instructions or permission from the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal, to inform certain of the Abors that they would be expected to pay a poll tax to the Government of India, and, if so, whether such a tax had ever been demanded from them before; whether in making such a demand Mr. Williamson was acting with the sanction of the Government of India; and, if so, what was the justification for levying the tax.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State in Council in 1909 authorised the issue of instructions to Mr. Williamson to inform the Abors that all tribesmen setting in the plain must pay the house or poll tax, which was already being paid by some of the settlers. Proposals for the tour on which these instructions were to be carried out were still under the consideration of the Government of India, when Mr. Williamson started on the expedition on which he met his death. There is, therefore, no reason to suppose that the demands were ever made; but they are justified by the fact that the Abors had engaged, by agreements entered into in 1862, to pay such taxes.

Mr. Watt: Did Mr. Williamson go into the Abor country contrary to the orders of his superior officer?

Mr. Montagu: If the hon. member will read the papers which have been laid before Parliament, he will see fully stated therein all the circumstances under which Mr. Williamson went into the Abor country.

Mr. Pringle: Have the Abors ever fulfilled the engagements entered into in 1862?

Mr. Montagu: Yes; some of the Abors and some of the settlers regularly pay the poll tax.

THE RATE FOR TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

Mr. Harry Lawson asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the charge of 2 1-2d. per word still imposed by the India Government on all ordinary messages passing between countries on either side of India; and whether, seeing that nearly 10,000,000 messages annually are involved and that the extension of telegarphic business is handicapped by that high levy steps can be taken at an early date to materially reduce the same.

Mr. Montagu: The telegraph transit rate of India for ordinary messages passing, via Madras, between countries east and west of India, is 35 centimes, approximately 3 1-2d. a word. According to the figures given in the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department, 3,751,386 words of traffic, including Press messages, were transmitted in 1910-11 of the kind, and by the route indicated. Figures are not available as to the number of messages; but a message may be taken to contain an average of ten words. The approximate number of messages would thus be 375,000 or about three and three-quarters per cent. of the amount of traffic which is alleged in the question. No steps are at present in contemplation for the reduction of the rates.

COMPULSORY RE-VACCINATION.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that a petition has been sent to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, signed by several public men of the city, asking the Bombay Corporation to re-consider and withdraw their recommendations to the Government of Bombay to enforce re-vaccination; whether the Corporation have re-considered the matter; and, if so, will he say what decision they have come to; and, if they still adhere to their decision to recommend a compulsory re-vaccination law, whether he will advise the Governor of Bombay to refuse his assent to any such recommendations, in view of the opposition such an Act would encounter.

Mr. Montagu: I have received no information about the presentation of the petition referred to by the hon. member, or as to any action that may have been taken upon it by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. It would be contrary to public policy in respect of the Legislative Councils of India to make a communication to the Bombay Government at this stage of the question in the sense suggested by the hon. member. Should legislation be considered advisable, the Secretary of State will be consulted in the ordinary course of business before any Bill is introduced.

POLICE HONOURS AND PROMOTION.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether, in order to prevent judicial proceedings from being prejudiced, the Secretary of State has issued instructions to the Indian Government that in future no honours or promotions are to be conferred upon police officers, while they are under accusation of an awaiting trial for malpractices in the course of their official duties and it not will he issue such instructions.

Mr. Montagu: As my hon. friend is aware, all proposals for promotion or bestowal of honorary titles are to be held in abeyance in cases where inquiry or legal proceedings are pending, but I am not aware of any case in which police officers awaiting trial for malpractices have received honours or promotion.

THE EXPORT DUTY ON JUTE.

On Wednesday, Nov. 29, Sir John Spear asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any official information showing that the newly-imposed Indian export duty on raw jute will increase the cost of raw material to the jute mills of Dundee, and that the export duty on jute manufactures will injure the Calcutta jute industry and, if so, will he say whether any excise duty is to be levied in order to countervail the protective effects of the new tax in the great inland markets of India, which are supplied by rail from Calcutta.

Mr. Montagu: The official information is that the export duty on Indian jute and jute manufacturers exported by sea from Calcutta will fall at the rate of 5s. per £100 of value. It is not expected this will injure the trade of Dundee or Calcutta. As no jute goods are imported into India, no question of protection as regards the foreign manufacture arises.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Dec. 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col C W Field, B
Major J M Burn, B
Major H de V Harvest, B
Major C W Wilkinson, R E B
Capt R Hodgins, B
Capt C G Crosthwaite, B
Capt W F Mathews, R E B
Capt R McCarrison, I M S B
Mr H E Hemingway, B Cov
Mr C C Garbett, B Cov
Mr E R Jones, B Cov
Mr E H Ashworth, B Cov
Mr E J W Bellairs, B
Mr T Hare, B
Mr G A Hopking, B
Mr A du Pre Dennin, B
Mr S Babington, B
Mr E H Goanelius, B
Mr H L Webster, B
Mr J Sladen, B Cov
Mr J D Maitland-Kirwan, Bo
Rev H T H Rountree, Bo
Major-Gen H B B Watkis, I A
Cov G R Crawford, I A
Cov J M Ransom I A
Cov E W S K Mooconehy, Dept Sec Gov of India
Major A E Webb, S T C
Major J S Bogle, Guides Corps
Major A R Garden, Guides Corps
Capt G L L Mayo, S T C
Capt A J R Rsell, I M S
Lieut A A Chase, R E
Engineer F O Webb, R I M A T Weston, Esq Asst Civil Engr to D G O Factories

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major D R Green, I M S B 2 mo M C
Cap F H Humphrys, B 2 mo 11 days
Mr A B fforde, B Cov 1 mo M C
Mr D J Blomfield, B 12 days on M C
Mr H J A Morrison, B 1 mo M C
Mr R A Hopkins, B 7 days
Mr E P Stebbing B 2 mo 10 days
Mr W E Lonsdale, M 7 days on M C
Dr F X De Souza, Bo Cov 6 mo
Mr S P White, Bo 2 mo M C
Lieut Col W Westropp White I M S 10 days
Major W F Newnham, 34 Poona Horse 3 mo
Capt W E Home, 27 Punj 5 days
Cap O S Pike, 107 Prs 6 mo M C
Capt C H Gunning, 21 Cav 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major D Herbert, B
Mr H P Hallifax, B Cov
Mr D J Blomfield, B
Mr E F Baker, B
Mr G E Hodges, B
Mr W E Lonsdale, M
Mr A H Harber, M
Mr H E de B Prescott, Bo
Mr G Anderson, Bo
Capt J T C Broadbent, 37 37 Inf
Lieut B S Stone, 26 Punj

ANTIQUARIAN PIN-PRICKS.

Folklore of the Article.

If a pin were called anything but a pin, it would be easier to feel that a whole book Pins and Pincushions, a recent publication by Messrs. Longmans, about is were something more than pleasant prattle on a subject that does not matter very much. Though we remind ourselves that the word is another form of the Latin spina and means thorn, it is still difficult to take the pin seriously; and the folk-lore of it, admirably collated and illustrated, still appears to us the pin-pricks of research. To some extent the authors of "Pins and Pincushions" seem aware of this; and perhaps they were wise in attacking their subject lightly rather than with solemnity, even if this has led them occasionally in the direction of platitude and caused us to wince at ingenuous allusions to Tennyson's "Brook" and Dante's "Inferno." We are grateful to them, in any case, for refraining from telling us, as the antiquary does about most things, that the history of the pin is the history of civilisation. Yet they have clearly shown that this remark would be as true of the pin as of other objects of research; and so we are driven back upon the conclusion that our disinclination to take the pin seriously must be due to its beggarly name. A pin by any other name might call up a vision not only of the row of insignificant implements that any draper will give you for a farthing, but also of the neolithic bone pin that seems to have been its precursor, and of the double scarf-pin worn in the Bronze Age (plate 3), and copied centuries later, perhaps unintentionally, by the third Duke of Dorset (plate 10) and Charles Dickens.

CONNECTED WITH HISTORY OF CLOTHES.

The history of the pin is indisputably the history of clothes, the earliest use of it, according to this record, having been to fasten the dress of women on the shoulders; its form was then a natural thorn, such as is still employed by some gipsies and may be seen in the dress of Egyptian peasant women. An interesting illustration of the pincushion of a Musquakie Indian shows these thorns stuck into a beaded cloth receptacle, apparently with the points outwards; and we wonder rather if the antiquary of the future will display a photograph of a modern woman's hat as the type of pincushion in use at the beginning of the twentieth century. Hairpins of the Bronze Age resembled the hatpins of to-day, and perhaps owed their elaborate ornamentation to the fact that they were common to both sexes when men as well as women wore the hair long. If, as we learn further, hairpins lost their decorative appearance when they became double and were no longer meant to be seen, as in some examples given of those worn in the Georgian period, we can only regret the change of fashion from the older and simpler forms of dressing the hair to that of wearing it in curls close to the head, which necessitated this deterioration in the hairpin. A little piece of information, with that touch of reality in it which alone makes research of interest to the ordinary person who is not an antiquary, occurs in an early reference to curling pins, in Isaiah iii. 22 :—"The Lord will take away . . . the mantles, the whimples, and the crisping pins." Another link with humanity is formed by the safety pin which appears to have retained the form that it took when the first woman who used one, a lake dweller of ancient Italy, conceived the ingenious idea of bending her thin bronze pin backwards and inserting the point in the filagree of its ornamental head; and, add the writers, "these bow fibulæ were found in every grave, even in those of children, and the earliest types date from the fifteenth century B.C." It does not surprise us to hear that they were found "even" in the graves of children, who have altered probably rather less than safety pins.

EXPRESSIONS FORMED FROM THE PIN.

It is naturally difficult, when writing a volume on the pin; to avoid seeing the whole world built upon pins; and the authors of "Pins and Pincushions" are to be excused for finding a pin in a place name where they might more reasonably, according to other antiquaries, find a pine tree, as in Pinner and Pine-hoe. Similarly, the ordinary person would not see an old superstition but merely a humane precaution in handing a pin to a friend head first; and without sharing the belief that "sharp and pointed things cut love" would agree that "this is very important." More convincing is the Indo-Mahometan version of the Sleeping Beauty story, in which it is a prince who is put into a trance by a jealous sorceress who showers pins all over him, and a princess who, a hundred years later, breaks into his palace pulls out the pins and disenchants him. Interesting, too, are the descriptions of the various old customs to which common expressions such as "to take him down a peg," "to be in a merry pin," "to put in a pin," and so on owe, their origin. A French source is given for the political use of the phrase pinprick, though, of course, in its literal sense the expression is old enough in both countries. De Vergennes used it as a diplomatic term in 1775: "Car ce ne sont jamais les coups d'epingle qui decident de la fortune des Etats!" Recalling Lord Haldane's reference, a few years ago, to the "pin-prick tactics" of a certain political organisation in this country, we are interested to learn from the same chapter that it was Napoleon who said to the Tsar Alexander at Tilsit on June 22, 1807, "For the maintenance of peace, nations should avoid the pin-pricks that forerun cannon shots."

It is impossible to lay down a book of this sort without realising the inexhaustibility of its information. Having learnt how the pin has endured from the Neolithic Age until now, how it has fastened down the eyelids of the ancient Egyptian dead and fascinated the dawning vision of a rebel Boston baby, how it has killed kings by pricking their "Corp Chreadh," or waxen image, to death, and occupied the bored ladies of a leisured age (whose pin-pricked pictures form some of the most beautiful plates in the book); how it has caused witches to be burnt and maidens to discover the names of their lovers, we begin to look upon the common objects of the household with a new reverence not unmixed with dread—upon the needle, the poker, the corkscrew, and the tin tack. The thought of the volumes that remain to be written upon these, all of equal antiquity, probably, with the pin, would depress the ordinary person who is not an antiquary were it not for the comforting thought that man as we know him goes on living, though a paper may be read upon his tomb five-and-twenty centuries after his death. Laying down "Pins and Pincushions" after a pleasant day spent in its company, we do not dwell upon its folk-lore and its information, but rather upon the recollection of that prehistoric baby fastened together with safety pins, like the baby that cries in the street outside, of the Bronze warrior who had the same taste in scarf-pins as Charles Dickens: of the affinity between Herodotus and the half-penny paper in their method of discribing the deeds of women who wear hatpins. I am not sure if the writers of a learned book want their readers to feel like this; but the fault is neither theirs nor mine. The person to be blamed is the human man whom no tomb has ever imprisoned and no death has ever killed.

THE Rev. William Delany, Provincial in Ireland of the Jesuit Order, complains in a letter to the Press of Sir Edward Fry's reference to Jesuit teaching in his pamphlet, "Betting Newspapers and Quakerism." In this pamphlet Sir Edward says that the Jesuit practice founded on the doctrine that the end justifies the means has become a byword of contempt to all honest and honourable men. He offers to pay £50 to any public charity in Dublin if a board of arbitration consisting of four members of the Society of Friends find that the Jesuits teach that doctrine.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Persia," Dec. 15.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Persia" with the English Mail of the 1st instant, arrived in harbour yesterday, brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Green, Mr R M
Lawick, Miss A E
Mennene, Mr E E & Mrs
Tacobald, Revd A A
Wadia, Mrs, Aiyah
Halliwell, Mr E F, Mrs and infts.
Pullen, Miss
Yates, Mr C A L, Mrs
Hannaford, Mr, Mrs, Miss and maid.
Lumsden, Mrs and maid
Henderson, Mr C G H
McGonnell, Mr J
Skeates, Miss K
Robins, Mrs F J
Kenay, Mrs
Eldrige, Mr A M
Gracey, Mrs J
Langland, Mrs R M and infant
Strowger Mrs & inft.
Stacey, Miss
Butler, Mr A G
Rowan-Hamilton, Mr A
Crabbe, Mrs E M
Pryke's Mrs, nurse, (Miss Jones)
Rylance, Miss
Davis, Mrs E C
Dannis, Mrs
Crawford, Mrs, and Miss
Ward, Miss A
Eviel, Miss D
Goode, Miss E
Baker, Mrs and inft
Bruce, Mr W
Griffin, Miss Dr
Yule, Miss H P
Justice, Miss B
Ward, Mr and Miss
DeGale, Miss I
O'Connor, Mr W B
MacGeary Revd J & Mrs
Juddah, Mr
Hill, Mr C C
Webb, Mr P H
Hewitt, Mr J
Milne, Mr. W C
Wesche, Mrs L N
Woodcock, Mrs, child and nurse.
Canham, Mr G E
O'Grady, Mrs W J, Miss and ayah
Maddison, Mrs
Thornycroft, Mr T
Lawrence, Miss
Bromley, Miss
Inkson, Mrs and inft
Constantine, Mr A H
Becket, Mr J

MARSEILLES TO BOMPAY.

Birkmyre, Mr A & Mrs
Greigson, Capt L Mr F R
Mars hall, Mr D
Ezra, Mr A
Peile, Major H D, Mrs and inft nurse
Edwards Mr H N & Mrs
Sugdury, Mr J
Jones, Revd J P & Mrs
Erwin, Mr F C and Mrs
Incheape Lord and Lady
Mackay, Hon M and E
Bushby, Mr W and Mrs
Lady Incheape's maid (Miss King)
Oakshott, Mr P G.
Marr, Mr A
Jones, Mr P, Mrs, and inft.
Lvall, Capt R A
Wadia Mrs N N, child and inft nurse and inft.
Law, Mr J, and Mrs.
Henderson Mr J
Shortt, Miss
Campbell Miss
Wootten, Mr F
Sugdury, Mrs G
Martin, Mr J R
Reid, Mr R N, Mrs and inft.
Loch, Mr F G and Mrs
Smart, Mr J H
Hinderson, Mr J H and Mrs
Arons, Mr. B
James, Mr E T
Danby, Mr G P
Gardner, Mr
Allen, Mr
Richardson, Mr C W and Mrs.
Collins, Mr H J Mrs and child
Gracey, Col
Izat, Mr A
Fellows, Major
Laski, Mr N and Mrs
R T Hon, Earl of Ronaldshay Countess
Morgan, Miss G Mr and H R
Allen, Mr G B
Rivaz, Miss
Fenton, Lt-Col
Rt Rev Lord Bishop of Calcutta
Copleston, Mrs
Reide, Mrs, maid
Dane, K C S I Sir R
Trench, Miss C
Shaw, Mr H
Gracey, Miss and Mrs
Upcott, Sir F and Lady
Lumsden, Mrs Miss and Maid
Jones, Mrs, nurse
Rice, Rev E P Mrs and infant
Kennedy, Mr J Mrs and maid
de Loundy, Mrs P J
Dalrymple, Mr W H
Oakes, Mrs A W D
Tailyour, Miss R
Gordon, Major G A S and Mrs
Hall, Miss H
Miller, Mr R
Mellon, Mr
Wallace, Mr W
Patuck, Mr R S
Sinclair, Mr J J and Mrs
Latham, Mr H
Hartley, Mr W
Burton, Mr L H
Henson, Mr A E and Mrs
Lord Inchcape's Vabt (Mr Searle)
Appoo, Dr J A
Burdekin, Mrs
Lenyacher, Mr W L
Reynolds, Mr J
Black, Miss
Phelps, Mrs
Smart Miss F
Mulla, Mr B D and Miss
Brerton, Mr A
Henderson, Mrs J H, ayah
Recker, Mr F
Klein, Mr A
Veiler, Mr P
Michel, Mr G
Mc Donald, Mr F C
Bissett, K C I E Sir W
St John, Mr E C
Macdonald, Mr J Miss P A C
Mason, Mr S
Bilsborough, Mr
Tikari, the Maharaja of Hathway, Mr
Tikari the Maharani of Hathway, Mrs
Doll, Mr
(Miss Louise,) maid
Monteith, Capt M C V and Mrs
Grant, Mr A
Rice, Mr H D
Metzgar, Mr H C
Sahlin, Mr
Rowan Hamilton, Mrs
Eadie, Mr P and Mrs
Gillespie, Mrs R E
Narayan, Mr Y
Hiscocks, Mr H
Jackson, Mr A F S
Gaveri, Mr D K
Camell, Mr J
Dadabhai, Mr P D
Jackson, Mr E R H
Morgan, Miss M
Chaplin, Mr G
Browning, Capt E R L
Friedlieb, Mr R
Rae, Mr E
Javeri, Mr K, Nat Servt. de Valcourt, Mr E

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Drury, Lt-Col F J
Breul, Mr A
Stewart, Mr J A
Inverarity, Mr J D
Nicoll, Mr C D and Mrs

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Samoilys, Mr S B
Berk, Mr T L

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Balt, Miss
Rahmoodin, Mr and Mrs
Rice, Capt P A Mrs and 2 children
Benet, Mrs
Sinclair, Mr R
Gratam, Mr G
Harris, Mr C
Taylor, Mr C M
Scott, Brig Genl A E and Mrs
Stokes, Brig Genl A and Mrs
Fry, Mr B L
Holmes, Miss M

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Black, Lt W M M
Phillips, Mr N Mc G and Mrs
Anderson, Capt R H
Stephens, Mr L B
Younan, Lt-Col A C and Mrs
Peppercorn, Miss
Stewart, Rev C
White, Mr C W and Mrs
Smith, Brig Genl G B and Govt
Shottowe, Dr A F

MENACE TO INDIAN AGRICULTURE.*

Mr. K. S. Jassawalla, discussing the urgency of regulating the slaughter of cows and buffaloes in India on Nov. 27 at Nov. 14, Park Square, said India was purely an agricultural country, and any circumstance that would hinder its agricultural development was bound to have fatal effects on its prosperity. Agriculture in India depended on two chief factors, timely rains and a proper supply of cattle. The preservation of bullocks and male buffaloes was of the greatest importance. Every year over 150.00 young cattle were slaughtered for the British troops in India alone and that meant that during the last fifty years 17,500,000 young cattle had been killed. If that state of things was allowed to go on unchecked they would soon be without cattle, which would mean the ruin of their country. He had come to England with a deputation of three. He himself was a Parsee, Mr. Ali Mohammad Bhinijee was a Mahomedan, and Mr. M. C. Patel was a Hindoo. They had a petition which bore the signatures of about 2,000,000 people of India, and in this document they proposed that Australian bdeef shou be imported for the British troops in India. In substituting Australian beef the Government might have to pay a little more money but he would undertake to get the people who would most willingly pay the difference in price. The people of India were 320,000,000, and most of them cultivators; if they paid one penny per had it would amount to 1,333,333,l., while if they reckoned the difference between the price of Australian and Indian beef at 3d. per lb. there would still be a surplus of about 1,000,000l. on the early expenditure on beef. The suggested remedy would not be without its good effects on Britain. Better agriculture in India meant a better and increased supply of raw produce to the British manufacturers, better trade and commerce and therefore better times for the British people. Mr. M. C. Patel and Mr. Ali Mahommed Bhinijee, the other members of the deputation, also spoke.

(1.32)

"For East is East and West is West,
And the twain shall never meet."
Kipling.

but thanks to Bibendum and

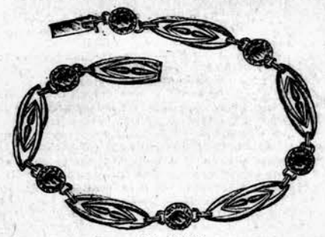
Michelin Motor Tyres

the poet has been proved to be wrong.

STOCKISTS:

BOMBAY: THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR and ELECTRIC Co., New Queen's Road.
HILL SAWYER & Co., Meadows Street.
CALCUTTA: RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, 110-111 Russo Road, North.
THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR and ELECTRIC Co., 55 Bentick Street.
MADRAS: ADDISON & Co., Mount Road.
By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARDINGE, the Viceroy of India.

ORNAMENTAL PLATINUM AND GOLD BRACELETS.



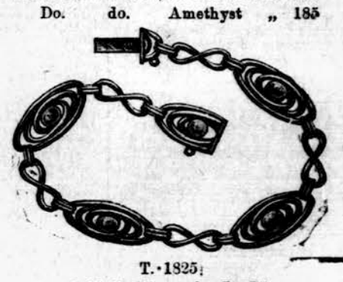
T. 1818.
Platinum and Gold, Set Peridot Rs. 156
Amethyst do. do. „ 145

T. 1819.
Platinum and Gold, Set Peridot Rs. 205
Do. do. Amethyst „ 166

T. 1820.
Platinum and Gold, Set Peridot Rs. 185
Do. do. Amethyst „ 180

T. 1824.
Platinum and Gold, Set Peridot Rs. 235
Do. do. Amethyst „ 185

T. 1823.
Gold, Set Turquoise Rs. 110



T. 1825.
Gold, Set Turquoise Rs. 75.

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WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS—BOMBAY & POONA.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

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CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

TABLE DELICACIES.

In Special Tins with Extra Lid.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, . . . SALAD OIL. . . . .

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Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*
AGENTS WANTED. *Address:* Grahams Buidings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, DEC. 14.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 15.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Fins.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols	77 3-8		unchgd
do. Rentes	95 3-4		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	93 1-2	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	64 1-4		1-4
Bar Silver in London	25 3-3		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence	25 3-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	55		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·25		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20·45 1-2		unchgd
do. do. New York	4·86 3-3		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight	3 7-8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			unchgd
6 months' sight	3 1-2		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 1-4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	3 5-8	1-8	

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Fail caused by speculative selling.
The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of 13th instant.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£38,080,000	Dec. £1,100,000
Public Deposits	£14,500,000	Inc. £3,460,000
Other Deposits	£31,600,000	Dec. £1,930,000
Government Securities	£15,320,000	Inc. £ 8,000
Other Securities	£28,800,000	Inc. £1,300,000
Notes and Gold	£25,700,000	Dec. £ 1,100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.
EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier, good business done.
Futures ... Steady.
East Indian ... .
Manchester Business poor, buyers and sellers indifferent.
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,500 „
Imports ... 39,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 4·94 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May
4·62 +02	4·62 +02	4·64 +02	4·65 +03	4·67 +01
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**	
4·69 +01	4·91 +01	4·93 +01	4·94 +01	

New York noon 8·71 ; 8·92.
New Orleans 10 a.m. 8·84 ; 8·95.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	62,000
Receipts at U. S. last year	73,000
Exports to Great Britain	47,000
Exports to Continent	28,000
Spot Cotton—	9·45 +25
Futures—Month of Jan. 5·76+14	Advanced on firm Southern spot mark ts and improved demand, and on Commission houses buying.
Futures—Month of May 5·89+16	

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 9 1-3+1-13
Futures—Month of Jan. ... 8 93+15
Do. do May ... 9·08+14
Tone of Spot Cotton ... firm.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Wheat White Karachi ...36 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Dec Jan.—London—Nominal.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 36
Do. Months—Jan.—Done—Quiet but steady.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... No sellers.
Do. Months—
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ...36 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...36 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...36 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Brown Cawnpore ... 46 unchgd
Do. Months—Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest value.
Tone—Dull.
LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 61 + 3-4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 59 +1-2
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done and Sellers.
COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed ... £ 6-13-6 unchgd
Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Done—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 11 5-3+1-8
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4 5—1-2
Dec.-Jan.—Sellers—Dull.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ..... £ 72 +1-4
Yellow Metal ..... d 6 3-8 + 1-16
Standard Copper G M B ... .. £11 3-15 +9-16
FREIGHT—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay ... 12 6—Value
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ...18 9—4 1-2
Do. Months of Shipment Jan.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Flat. Very little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p. c. 16 0 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Jan —Sellers.
Tone—Flat. Easier on increased crop estimate, market closed steady at decline.
SAX & similar Crystals C & F India 20 7 1-2—4 1-2
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.—Nominal.
Tone—Nothing doing, prices lower.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...16 6—Value unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Dec.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta Dec.—
Do. do. July-Oct—1912—
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi Dec.—
Do. July-Oct.—1912—
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Dec.
Do. July-Oct.—1912—
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi Dec.—
Do. July-Oct.—1912—
Tone—Still idle.
Lichts Amended Estimate of the Beetroot Sugar Crop is 6,180,000 tons.
ARRIVALS—
"Caledonia".

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [15th DEC. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
16 boxes gold bulns and sovs ...	Rs. 9,94,560 / 18,750	London / do	National Bank / do
1 box gold bulns	76,800	do	Eastern Bank
2 boxes sovs ...	91,500	do	Chartered Bank
8 do gold bulns	4,73,608	do	do
806 bars silver.	15,00,000	do	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY BAIL on 13th Dec., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	47	53,568
B B and C I Railway ...	50	58,563

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance and Private bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Feb.
Do. do Francs	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...137 1-4
Shanghai „	...182
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 96 11-16 for Cash and 96 1-2 for the Settlement and has given way 4 annas during the day, closing as under. Only a small business is reported.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	...	Rs. 96 7 0
Settlement ...	...	...	„ 96 4 0

BULLION :—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London was unchanged for ready at 25 3-8 and 1-16 lower for delivery in two months at 25, New York was unchanged at 55. The local market has been quiet but steady as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs	24 0 0
Australian „	...	„	24 0 0
Sovereigns „	...	„	14 15 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	„	63 14 0
„ 1st Settlement	...	„	63 14 0
„ 2nd „	...	„	64 1 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 40 lakhs the Secretary of State placed the whole amount in Bills at 1s. 4 1-16d. tenderers receiving 16 per cent. No Telegraphic Transfers were allotted. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 40·70 lakhs and for next week 40 lakhs is again to be allotted.
The steamer which left London on the 24th November and arrived to-day with the mail of the 1st December brings £110,000 bar gold, £270,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 23,50,000
Bombay ...	...	... „ 12,90,000
Madras ...	...	... „ 5,40,000
Total...		... „ 41,80,000

The steamer which left London on the 1st Dec. and comes with the mail of the 8th Dec. brings £100,000 bar gold, and £290,000 silver and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 24,70,000
Bombay ...	...	... „ 6,80,000
Madras ...	...	... „ 9,20,000
Total...		... „ 40,70,000

The steamer which left London on the 15th December and comes with the mails of the 22nd December brings £ bar gold and £ silver, and £ 10,000 Sovereigns; and the following Council Bills —

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 25,60,000
Bombay ...	...	... „ 6,10,000
Madras ...	...	... „ 8,80,000
Total...		... „ 40,50,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	4,15,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	41,98,000
Sundries	500	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	7,14,000
Other Authorized Securities	unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities...	3,03,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	13,80,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,28,000	.....
Bullion	.....	19,000
Balance with other Banks.	2,27,000	.....
Sundries.....	63,000	.....
Cash	.....	53,21,000

COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales 1911.	Bales. 1910.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	54,004	81,856	— 27,852
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 14th Dec.	292,051	426,012	—133,961
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	723	4,977	— 4,254
China ...	1,573	527	+ 1,346
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	2,59	5,504	— 2,908
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 14th Dec			
Europe ...	23,599	143,578	—119,979
China ...	280	1,007	— 727
Japan ...	80,290	59,754	+ 20,536
Coast Ports ...	7,782	2,131	+ 5,651
Total..	111,951	203,420	— 94,469
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	6,690	18,518	—11,828
China ...	19,980	23,176	— 4,086
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 25th November, 7,038 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 30th Sept. 1911—18,537 bales.

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	7,431	40,516	75,583
Central India	1,326	7,175	5,516
Berars and Nagar ...	590	2,337	9,140
Berar	12,366	72,864	71,024
Central Provinces ...	16,230	76,957	27,667
Total Comras ...	37,943	200,849	188,930
Dholleras	1,080	3,595	11,365
Broach	1,265	1,951	127
Compta and Dharwar.	253	2,395	16,591
Westerns	204	4,794	1,104
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	3,052	36,872	191,852
Bengals, (Bajputana)	968	1,378	7,780
Sind	3,434	10,868	7,958
Persian	nil	323	100
American	5,440	14,022	3
Egyptian	94	334	200
Other sorts	271	7,700	2
Total ...	54,004	292,051	426,012

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 7th Dec., 1911	292,051
	592,051
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 7th Dec. 1911	111,951
	480,100
Afloat —	26,780
	454,320
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail	224,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 8th Dec. 1911... ...	230,320
Difference since last week	+7,060

EXPORTS.

COTTON.
MARKET REPORT:—
The chief items of interest during the week have been the publications of the Ginner Report, the Bureau estimate of the American Crop, and Messrs "Neill Brothers Circular. To the former we have already referred during the week. The Bureau estimate was about what was expected, and though the Home markets at first declined, the drop has since been recovered. Messrs Neill Brothers Circular has had no effect, as the markets generally have already accepted 15 1-2 millions as the probable outturn. The Ginners' Report has therefore been the most bearish feature, but on the week there has been only a small decline. For the present we may look for some improvemeat and the American markets close with a better tone. There is a "squeeze" in New York for December.
The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Differences.
Futures Jan. ...	8·86	8·76	—·10
„ May ...	9·03	8·99	—·04
Spot „ ...	9·40	9·15	+·05
New Orleans—			
Futures Jan. ...	9·01	8·96	—·05
„ May ...	9·16	9·08	—·08
Spot ...	9 1-4	9 1-8	—1-8
Liverpool—			
Futures Dec.-Jan...	4·90	4·82	—·08
„ June-July...	5·00	4·91	—·09
Spot ...	5·04	4·94	—·10

The local market has ruled quiet and prices all round are about Rs. 3 to 5 lower on the week. A small business has been done chiefly between exporters, and quotations on up-country orders. The bazaar is still disinclined to sell for forward delivery. Business with Europe is practically at a standstill, and for Japan there is little enquiry. Altogether there is no "go" in the market and the tendency appears to be for lower prices unless there is an appreciable advance at Home.
Ready cotton has moved slowly and prices have given way under the influence of pressure to move stocks. Nice Nagpur Cotton is offering at Rs. 246-48 and Khamgaon-Akola at Rs. 241-43, but the enquiry is very moderate though sellers are quite prepared to meet the demand.
Samples received of New Broach Cotton are disappointing, but it is said that later arrivals will show an improvement in quality.
LATER.
To-day the markets opened quiet with good Broach quoted Rs. 248. At Colaba the rate gave way to Rs. 245 1-2 and closes at Rs. 246 1-4. A small business has been done in contracts. There was a moderate enquiry for ready cotton.
QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs.	246 1-4 March
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	...	„	246 Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur ...	...	„	244 „
Fine M G Yeotmal ...	...	„	242 „
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon ...		„	240 „
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...		„	237 „
Fine M G Khandeish ...	...	„	224 „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	...	„	223 „
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	„	240 Dec.
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	„	235 Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	...	„	219 „

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales ...	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	2,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
4·87 +05	4·87 +05	4·89 +03	4·90 +03
Apl.-May.	**May-June**	**June-July.**	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
4·92 +05	4·94 +05	4·96 +05	4·98 +05	4·99 +05

The market is very firm, and though the volume of business passing is not large rates have been fully maintained:—The following in the business done for the week ending 15th December.
Antwerp.—250 tons light seeds at 15s. seeds, barley at 15s. 6d.; cotton at 16s. December loading.
250 tons per January shipment at 3d. less than December.
Dunkirk.—250 tons for December, poppy seeds at 17s. 6d.
800-900 tons for January at 15s. lightseed 16s. poppy; 17s. seeds.
Havre.—500 tons for December at 18s. and 19s 6d now asking 20s, 500 tons for January at 17s 6d seed,
Hamburg and Bremen.—2,500 tons for January and February lightseed at 15s. 6d. per Hansa Line.
London.—1,500 tons for December light seed at 16s.
Marseilles-Liverpool—Relets in the Ellerman Line for Dec. at 16s. 6d. seeds cotton.
Fixtures.—S. S. "Towergate" for second half Dec. Northern Ports one port at 21s. 3d. option 2 ports 6d extra. French Ports excluded.
S. S. "Ardgarroch" December loading, at 21s. one selected, port if Dunkirk 6d. extra, two ports 6d. extra. Since berthed for Antwerp and Hull.
The market closes steady and rates are very firm. Tonnage available for December is very scarce and for Forward months January-February, rates are not likely to decline.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market has advanced under the influence of the Home markets which show an improvement nearly every day. This is due to the reduction in the Argentina crop estimates, and receipts having been retarded as a result of unfavourable weather. As soon as receipts increase a reaction is likely to follow.

We quote :—

Ready ...	...	...	Rs. 11 13 0 B.T.
Apl.-May ...	...	...	„ 10 8-6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
There is nothing of importance to report and prices keep steady on account of exhausted stocks. Yellow seed is very scarce but arrivals of Toria seed are expected early.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...		Rs.	7 14 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore or Delhi, Apl.-May ...		„	8 2 6 R.T.
Ready Yellow Cawnpore...		„	8 8 0 B.T.
„ „ Guzerat ...		„	8 12 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
The market has been quiet but steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...		Rs.	11 8 0 R.T.
White Galburga ...		„	55 0 0
Red Jubbulpore ...		„	51 8 0
Black Kutni ...		„	47 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
The market is steady.
We Quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 10 11 0 B.T.
CASTORSEED :—
A steady markete, fair enquiry.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 6 0 R.T
Forward ... ... Rs. 35 4 0
COTTONSEED :—
The market is quiet.
We quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 25 8 0
MOWRASEED :—
The market is easier.
We quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs 7 7 0 B.T.
In sympathy with the Home market the local market is firm, and a good demand for safe kinds exists, Local mills buy moderately and only Karachi sorts. Up-country crop reports are so far satisfactory.
We quote :—
Soft White Pissi 85 p.c. Rs. 5 0 0 R.T.
White Delhi Apl-May „ 5 3 6 „
White Karachi Ready „ 5 1 0 „

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	51,004 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	61,806 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	5,327 „
Rapeseed ...	...	...	1,717 „
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	112,067 „
Poppyseed ...	...	...	770 „
Groundnuts...	...	...	46,334 „
Castorseed ...	...	...	17,770 „
Rice ...	...	...	95,812 „
Myrabollams ...	...	...	21,863 „
Cottonseed ...	...	...	174,568 „
Mowrasseed ...	...	...	1,912 „
Gram ...	...	...	26,986 „
Joowar ...	...	...	8,494 „
Maize ...	...	...	28,033 „

LOCAL YARNS.

The market is dull. A small business in resales occasionally takes place in the bazaar, but business in China makes, is impossible at present.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.
GREY GOODS :—The Market continues quiet with little doing.
WHITE GOODS :—The Market is rather quieter than last week.
PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—There is no change in the Market. Forward business is not yet being done freely as buyers' minds are unsettled as to the future course of the market.
TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The home markets are quiet and prices are slightly easier. There is a moderate demand locally.
TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market here is steady. DHOOTIES :—The market here is steady with a moderate demand. The home market is rather easier.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market again shows an advance this week, and latest quotations are £73 and £60 respectively. Some sales are reported at £69 5s. Our market has also advanced in sympathy, but it is still far below Home level.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	3 10 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3 0 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3 5 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2 11 0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	0 4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ld :—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3 0 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair.....	3 10 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit.....	.....
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	.....
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	2 12 0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3 6 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	2 11 0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3 5 0
Anchor Tins per pair	3 12 0
Shell 150° in Cases per case	5 0 0
Anchor cases per case	4 2 0

	Per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150° American	„ 6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150° American	„ 5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75° Abel A'can	„ 4 12 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76° Abel A'can	„ 4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125° American	„ 4 0 2
Tiger Brand ...125° American	„ 4 8 2
White Camelia	per 2 tins
Brand in tins ...125°	„ 3 10 0
Elephant Brand	
Bulk in tins ...125°	„ 3 10 0
	per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand	
Bulk without tins125°	„ 3 0 0
	per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins125°	„ 3 10 0
Steady.	

SHARES.

The market is nearly unchanged. Business limited and hence very few fluctuations. Bank of Bombay shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,762 1-2 ; Bank of Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 67. Indian Specie Bank shares are in demand at Rs. 50 1-2 ; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares have improved to Rs. 8 1-4 ; Eastern Bank shares have changed hands at Rs. 79. In Press Companies, Indian Cotton have improved to Rs. 145 ; New Berar's to Rs. 550 ; New Mofussil's to Rs. 790. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton Mfg. shares are unchanged at and about Rs. 450 ; Century Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 270 ; Central Indias have declined to Rs. 1,885 ; Colaba Land and Mill Coy. shares to Rs. 1,220 ; Crescents are unchanged at Rs. 82 1-2 ; Davids have ruled at and about Rs. 420 ; Empress are steady at Rs. 215 ; Edward Sassoon at Rs. 207 1-2 ; Fazulbhoy's at Rs. 255 ; Finlay's have changed hands at Rs. 277 1-2 ; Kohinoors are unchanged at Rs. 757 1-2 ; Manockjee Petits have declined to Rs. 2,715 ; New Great Eastern are steady at Rs. 192 1-2, Southern Mahrattas are quiet at Rs. 110; Standards at Rs. 1,155; Swadeshis have ruled at and about Rs. 1,250; Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares have been put through at Rs. 515. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown are quiet at Rs. 234; All-India United Insurance Coy. shares have changed hands at Rs. 13 1-2; Badham Piles are steady at Rs. 91 1-2; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation are unchanged at Rs. 570; Bombay E. S. and Tram Coy., Ld., ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 150 1-2, and preference shares at Rs. 175; Bombay Steam N. Coy. ordinary shares are at and about Rs. 230, and preference shares at Rs. 235, Central India Mining Coy. shares are steady at Rs. 20 1-2 ; Marcks have improved to Rs. 105 ; Port Canning have declined to Rs. 755 ; Shivrajpurs have improved to Rs. 17 1-2 ; Tata Iron and Steel Coy. ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 67 1-2 ; deferred shares at Rs. 116, and preference shares are quiet at Rs. 164. Treschers are unchanged at Rs. 500. Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company Limited ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 275, and preference shares at Rs. 247 1-2. In Railways, Companies, Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway old issues have improved to Rs. 660 and new issue to Rs. 620 ; Amritsar Patti are quiet at Rs. 127 ; Tapty Valley have advanced to Rs. 530 ; Central Provinces have changed hands at Rs. 35 ; and Guzerat Railways at Rs. 56. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 30th Nov. 1911, in India and in England, amounted to £19,586,579, and was held in the following form :—

Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1=Rs. 15)...	£	1,934,302
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice...	£	967,876
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds (cost price).....	£	16,634,401
Total ...		19,586,579

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Olympia s—16 bales cotton, Ralli Brother; 77 bales wool, B Tillockchand; 133 bales wool, E Dosa and Co; 20 bales wool, M Santookchand; 33 bales wool, M Chundratan; 125 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 17 bales wool, R Foolchand; 10 bales wool, J Kara; 47 bales wool, B Tillookchand; 8 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 600 bales cottonfy, H E Bode ands; 35 bales wool, D Nagui; 360 bales wool, B Harbhum; 31 bales wool, M Chundraton; 11 bales wool, C Balkisandas; and 95 bales hemp, T Morrison and Co.
Brodstone s—3,062 cwts myrabolams, L. Pruga; 13,000 cwts myrabolams, P Mathooradas.
FOR LONDON.
Arabia s—1 bale skins, W and A Graham and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Hurst s—1,000 cwts poppyseeds, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseeds, E D Sassoon and Co; 105 cwts gum, J Nurbheram and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, and 100 mustardseeds, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 6,000 cwts linseeed, Ralli Bros.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Olympia s—53 1-2 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.
City of Athen ss—7,239 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR PORT SAID (for order.)
Elmmoor s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Olympi as—120 cwt skins, C. J. Moushews and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Delta s—80 chests opium, M. H. Y. Ellias ; 8 chests opium, C. Ebrahim and Co ; 30 chests opium, D. Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, C. Ebrahim and Co ; 220 boxes dollers, The International Bkg Corporation Co ; 75 cwts dryfruits, T. Canji and Co ; 27 chests opium B. Balchand ; 869 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co ; 58 boxes dollars, The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Delta s—70 chests opium, C. Bomonji and Co; 61 1-2 chests opium, G. Moolchund ; 63 chests opium, D. Sassoon and Co ; 400 bales twist S. J. David and Co ; 5 chests opium, S. J. David and Co ; 10 chests opium B. Balchand ; 101 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co ; 11 chests opium, S. Ramnath ; 9 1-2 chests opium, L. Gemirchal ; 1,131 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Delta s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 500 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha ; 500 bales cotton, H. N. Madraswalla and Co.
Annam s—400 bales cotton and G. Rajaram and Co ; 600 bales cotton, H. Gooculdas and Co.
FOR MOJI.
Delta s—200 bales cotton, H. M. Madraswalla and Co ; 400 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha.
Annam s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON.
Third memorandum on the cotton crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States for the Season of 1911-12:—
Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1909-10, the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 33·2 per cent. of the total area under the crop in whole India.
(Estimate up to 1st December.)
Area.—The latest reports show the total area under the "early" as well as the "late" varieties of cotton as under :—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency ...	3,152,000	1,728,000
Sind	282,000	6,000
Total ...	3,434.000	1,734,000

Total 5,168,000 acres ; 31·4 per cent. below last year's area and 28·5 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years.
The high prices fetched by this staple during recent years stimulated cultivation and the area under the early crop was extended in South Gujarat, North Deccan and Sholapur where sowing rains were favourable in the beginning and in Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar under good water supply. Elsewhere the rains were very deficient and a large part of the usual area under the early as well as the late crop, particularly in North Gujarat, remained unsown. Part of the decrease in the Karnatak is apparent and may disappear on receipt of fuller information.
Season.—North Gujarat had some rain in the beginning but later on it was interrupted and closed much earlier than usual and the late crop, where sown, has ultimately withered away everywhere except in favoured situation or where helped by irrigation. The early crop here as also that in South Gujarat fared somewhat better though it also suffered from dry weather in September, excessive heat in October and cloudy weather in the latter part of November, the last causing shedding of flowers and bolls in places. In North Deccan, the crop was doing fairly well at first but grew stunted owing to absence of later rains and the showers at the end of November spoiled the opening bolls and discoloured the lint. In the East Deccan it suffered from insufficient rains from the commencement and has withered away in most places. In South Deccan and the Karnatak the crop is still young and is at present in fair condition except in the eastern tracts where it has suffered from deficiency of moisture. The Sind crop is fair except in Hyderabad where it is suffering from deficiency of water supply and adverse winds. The harvesting of the early crop has commenced from the beginning of October, a fortnight to a month earlier than usual.
Outturn.—In North Gujrat the crop, where not already withered, is estimated to yield from 15 to 30 per cent. of the normal in the British Districts and about 20 per cent. of it in Kathiawar. In the north of Broach and in Baroda, it is expected to yield from 35 to 45 per cent. of the normal ; elsewhere in South Gujarat between 60 to 80 per, cent. of it. In East Khandesh, Nasik and Satara the yield is estimated at about 1-2 to 2-3 of the normal. Elsewhere in the Deccan it ranges between 10 to 35 per cent. In the Karnatak, the young crop is at present estimated to yield between 25 to 60 per cent., and in the Southern Maratha States between 15 to 25 per cent. In Sind the yield is estimated at about half the normal.
The total estimated outturn stands as under :—

	British Districts. Bales.	Native States. Bales.
Presidency.....	423

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE SITUATION IN TEHERAN.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Sir Edward Grey's statement yesterday on the situation in Persia does not lessen the anxieties which Russia's latest action has caused, or the fears that it may have the effect of scattering to the winds even the small residuum of native political common sense in Teheran and leaving Persia once more a victim of Russia's very drastic hortatory methods. The situation is really about as difficult as it is possible to be. Both Great Britain and, we are earnestly assured, Russia also, honestly mean well to Persia; but Persia is a fractious child among the nations; and while Great Britain is seeking to lead her along the paths of wisdom by good counsel, firmly but kindly put, Russia is aiming at the same object by continually rapping her over the knuckles with a ruler, and threatening to rap her across the head. That the British Foreign Secretary is losing no time and sparing no energy in endeavouring to persuade St. Petersburg to be a little milder in its present methods is obvious as much from what Sir Edward Grey left unsaid yesterday as from what he said. He clearly hopes later on to be in a better position to answer questions, and does not doubt that a solution of the latest crisis will be found which will be in the best interests of all the three countries concerned. At present the position of Great Britain must be admitted to lack something of dignity. It is difficult to see, for instance, why Russia, much less Great Britain, should object to a certain Anglicisation of Persian administration so long as it is by honest and capable men. Persia herself is not rich in such men; and if Russia has any to offer they will not be objected to, as Russians, by Great Britain. The whole situation in short, seems reeking with unworthy suspicion; and one earnestly hopes that Sir Edward Grey will be able to disperse some of this feeling.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

After Australia comes South Africa, and once more the Old Country is taught a lesson in manliness and patriotism by the statesmen of a daughter State. The text of the new South African Government Defence Bill has been published in Cape Town, and the great principle it lays down is that of "the liability of every citizen to assist in the defence of the country." It goes on to admit that the training of all the men in the country in the practice of war is more than the situation or the finances of the country would justify; but on the question of "liability" there is no hesitation. It is computed that the Bill will involve the Union in an additional outlay of £300,000 a year; but the benefits which will accrue from it are justly held to outweigh that amount many times. And if South Africa, with its open-air life and robust people feels that it will be the better for this bold recognition of a citizen's first duty, how much more earnestly may we feel it in these islands, where a universal experience of military life and discipline would have such great and deeply-needed effects on the national "moral" and physique.

THE NEW SALUTE.

A Cincinnati gentleman has discovered that the raising of the hat in saluting a lady, by exposing the head suddenly to extreme weather conditions, is "apt to induce colds, neuralgia, and tic douleureux," and should therefore be discouraged. He suggests, as an alternative, "a graceful raising of the hand to the hat, with a nod." Thus a writer in to-day's "Standard," who proceeds to draw pessimistic conclusions as to the decay of politeness in the United States. Let the writer be comforted. If one knows anything of them at all, the ladies of America will have a word or two to say on the proposal of that Cincinnati reformer who would rather be ungallant than catch cold. Let the Cincinnati gentleman start his reform! Let him take his walks in Eden Park or along the avenues of Mount Auburn, and, as he proceeds, let him greet his lady friends with that graceful raising of the hand and that affable nod. One thinks he may very safely be left to the eyes of the ladies, and to the livelier protests which their masculine escorts will, in all probability, feel to be urgently and immediately desirable.

£7,500,000 In "TIPS."

It is not surprising to hear from the "Daily Chronicle" Chicago correspondent that the Commercial Travellers' League, of America, is at last taking steps to put an end to the "tipping" impost, which is making travel in that country so burdensome. The president of the League has stated that in "tips" to hotel servants alone the United States salesmen spent something like £7,500,000 a year, in addition to more than £65,000,000 to hotel proprietors; and he has announced that in future the League will boycott all hotels which do not place their servants "upon a self-respecting basis, making them wage-earners instead of beggars of gratuities." The success of this very natural protest depends upon the extent and spirit of its enforcement. If half the salesmen still continue to give "tips," the other half will be badly served, and in the end the boycott will break down. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the movement will be unanimously supported by those who are most affected by the burden of having to pay the wages of hotel-proprietors' employees. The commercial morality of the question is all on the side of the revolters, for it is obviously the duty of the proprietor of an hotel or a restaurant to pay his employees adequate wages, and not to thrust that obligation upon the general public. And, as an American agitation is always the stronger and more successful when it conspicuously has morality on its side, there is a prospect that, at last the "tipping" system will have received a rather effective blow.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S SPEECH.

Allowance will always be made by fair-minded men for a little exaggeration of facts by a speaker who is rankling under the burden of a heavy defeat; but Sir Richard Cartwright really appears to have gone a trifle too far in his speech on Tuesday in the Canadian House of Commons. He seems to be angry, not only with Canada for defeating Reciprocity, but also with those public speakers and writers who in England have seemed gratified by that defeat; and he flings a general charge at the British people of "stolid and complete ignorance of Canada and things Canadian." One is not going to allege that Englishmen are as well posted in Canadian politics as they might be, and as they are always striving to be; but it is unfair to represent their ignorance as either stolid or complete. Stolidity in such a connection implies hostility to any further enlightenment: that, most certainly, does not exist. As to the completeness of our ignorance, one thinks Sir Richard Cartwright would have altered his mind on that point if she had been a little more familiar with the British Press during the past six months. In home journals, for example, the dangers of Reciprocity as a Canadian policy were pointed out consistently and insistently, and when their chance came, the Canadian electorate expressed the same view. So that on this point, not only the Canadians, but also the English reading public were a great deal less ignorant than Sir Richard Cartwright himself. No he really must not let anger carry him away in this fashion.

OXFORD AND GREEK.

The less "practical" a subject may happen to the more passionately will certain people discuss it, and this question of "compulsory Greek" at Oxford seems a case in point. Congregation has passed a statute making it possible for honours men in Mathematics and Natural Science to offer only one ancient language in responsions. Members of the University, however, who are convinced that there should be two and that one of them should be Greek, have not yet ceased their agitation; and on Tuesday next Convocation is to be asked to vote on the subject. In short, seven thousand non-resident M.A.'s are to be asked to vote down a decision of an overwhelming majority of the resident and active Oxford men now actually carrying on the University of which all are proud. So eminent a Greek scholar as Professor Gilbert Murray appeals to the wisdom of the members of Convocation in Thursdays "Times," and begs that the new statute, which is in the nature of a compromise, shall not be disturbed. And the University correspondent of the "Times" hints not obscurely that if the compromise should be upset Parliament may interfere with the Oxford curriculum as it has more than once interfered with those of the Scottish Universities. If Convocation wishes to bring this about it lies in its power to do so, but the honour of Oxford will scarcely be served thereby. Compulsory Greek is gradually vanishing from our public schools, which are still the great feeders of our Universities, and that fact renders its survival at Oxford the more oppressive. It is earnestly to be hoped that Convocation next week will not allow itself to be swayed by an agitation which really seems to be putting Greek first, Oxford a bad second and the general spirit of the time nowhere.

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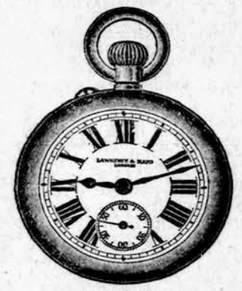

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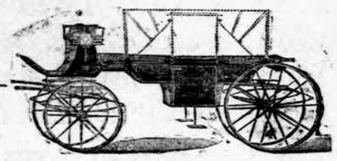

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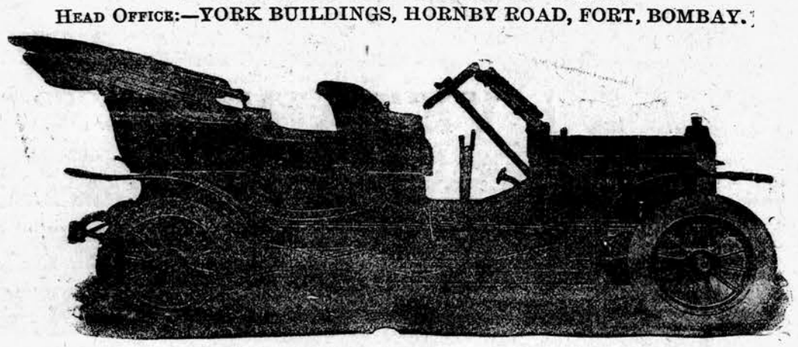

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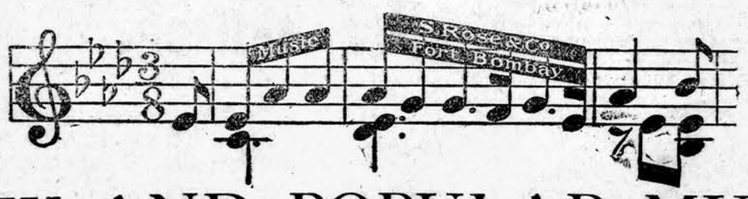
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